The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

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The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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The North Carolinian

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

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Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
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Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
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AND

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The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

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☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

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I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

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The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

A Lullaby.

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover!—
Croning so drowsily, crying so low—
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Down into wonderland—
Down to the under-land—
Go, oh go!
Down into wonderland go
Rockaby, lullaby, rain on the clover!
Tears on the eyelids that waver and weep;
Rockaby, lullaby—bending it over
Down on the mother-world,
Down on the other world!
Sleep, oh sleep!
Down on the mother-world sleep!
Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover!
Dew on the eyes that will sparkle at dawn!
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Into the stilly world—
Into the lily-world
Gone, oh gone!
Into the lily-world, gone!

—J. G. HOLLAND.

THE ADMIRAL'S GIG.

Illustrating a Singularly Mixed Up State of Affairs at a Navy Yard.

A vivacious correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells a story connected with an attempted reception of Secretary Robeson at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard a year ago, which he says was current at Rye Beach the past summer.

The secretary, who has apartments each season in one of the cottages at Rye, had sent word to the admiral commanding the yard that he would visit Portsmouth on a certain day and inspect the station. Great preparations were made to receive him. When the time for his arrival drew near, the admiral with all his officers in full uniform, four companies of marines, and the band, stood on the wharf ready to greet the head of all our marine forces, while the crew of a national frigate stood to their guns all ready to utter a little thunder in the secretary's behalf.

There were two ways for the secretary to reach the yard from Portsmouth. He could cross the river by boat or drive around by the bridge. The boat-landing at the yard and the entrance from the carriage-way are upon opposite sides of the grounds, and quite concealed one from the other.

The admiral, wishing to show all possible attention to the secretary, sent over to the Portsmouth side, first his gig gayly decorated and manned with eight expert oarsmen, a steam-launch, in case he should prefer to cross in that, and, lastly, his carriage and horses to convey the party around by the bridge, should they desire to go that way. A messenger was in waiting to ascertain which of these modes of conveyance the secretary selected, and to cross in advance and give the admiral notice, so that if the secretary chose the carriage, the officers and marines might be marched over to the gate to receive him. Of the secretary's party was Master ——, who was always prominent on occasions of this kind.

When the party arrived at the Portsmouth wharf an officer explained to the secretary that several modes of conveyance awaited his choice. He could be rowed across in the admiral's gig, or take the steam-launch, or drive around with the carriage. Master —— listened intently while the secretary was consulting the members of the party and making up his mind.

At length Mr. Robeson informed the officer in waiting that he would go over in the gig. Master ——, hearing this, concluded that he would jump on the ferry-boat which was just pushing off, and be the first to inform the admiral of the secretary's intention.

The ferry-boat passed the officers' boat on the same errand, and arrived at the deck far in advance of him. Unfortunately, Master —— is not a great sailor, and as a landsman he had been educated to suppose that a gig was something that went on wheels and was drawn by horse-power. So the moment the boat reached the wharf he jumped ashore, ran up to the admiral, and said, "The secretary will drive around." Then there was hurrying in hot haste. The marines started at double-quick for the gate on the other side, quite around and behind the great ship buildings, and wholly hidden from the river. The admiral and all his officers followed as fast as possible, and in three minutes the forces of all kinds and the crowd of visitors had passed behind all the buildings, and the river front of the yard was left without a sign of life, except an officer who happened to be off duty and opportunely came along a few minutes after the admiral and his forces had disappeared.

Meantime the secretary's party, minus Master ——, had disposed themselves in the admiral's gig and were being rowed rapidly to the deserted wharf. The stillness of things seemed unaccountable to Mr. Robeson and the visitors he had brought up from Rye to see how a Secretary of the Navy was received at a yard where there was a full force to do him honor. There was no thunder of cannon, rattle of drums, or music of bands. And the secretary, noticing the absence of the expected concourse of sound, cast his eye along the wharf and around the visible portions of the yard, and was thunderstruck at the general stillness and desolation. His wonder grew as the gig pulled up at the wharf, and no human being appeared to greet him, or even hand him a message. The situation was fast becoming embarassing. However, the party all crawled out of the gig as best they could, and gathered in a knot on the wharf. Here they attracted the attention of the strolling officer, and as he came near and recognized the secretary, the whole situation flashed upon him. He was in fatigue uniform and not in any sense ready to "receive" the head of the navy, but, walking up and saluting the secretary, he offered to escort him to the admiral's quarters. At the same time he managed to inform the officer in command of the frigate in the next slip that the secretary had landed, and by the time the party had fairly started on its walk, the big guns began to thunder, and on one side of the yard the embarrassment of the situation was considerably relieved.

But what shall be said of the perplexity which prevailed at the gate on the other side? The carriage in which it was supposed the secretary was driving around had not appeared when the first gun fired on the river front. Peal after peal followed and still no carriage. At length, just as the admiral had given himself over to absolute despair, up came the carriage, driving furiously, and enveloped in a cloud of dust. It seemed that one heavy gentleman of the secretary's party chose to drive around, and, hearing the first gun of the salute, the driver had attempted to reach the ground so that the guest might not miss any part of the reception. It was natural, that all should suppose the secretary to be in that carriage, and the appearance of the stout gentleman confirmed the belief, so the admiral and all his officers gave the customary salutation a splendid style. The four companies of marines presented arms, and the band went into ecstacies. At this juncture the strange gentleman got out, and the admiral was advancing toward him, when a messenger came up and informed him that the secretary had landed at the wharf, and was there alone. The strange gentleman was left to his fate, and under the swift orders of the admiral the whole force started on double-quick for the wharf, the officer in advance, and the battalion of marines, with its band, preceding, followed close after. The marines being more accustomed to double-quick step than the admiral and his officers, gained on the latter, and as the hurrying column pressed on it was well closed up. Then came the crowning catastrophe. Turning a sharp corner in the road, where it passed between two high buildings, and where the echo was altogether confusing, the admiral and his companions bore directly down upon the still more astonished secretary, and the next instant the drum major, with his big fur cap and baton, projected himself into the official presence, followed by drums and brass horns in dire confusion, and an instant later, the column of marines telescoped the whole party, after the manner of a railroad collision.

The situation was at least grave. The admiral had grasped the secretary's hand at the first meeting, and was trying to explain, when the player on the biggest horn arrived, and before he could halt, had run the instrument over the Secretary's shoulder, till, seen from his own party, the illusion of his having joined the band was complete. And to make matters worse, the thunder of the last guns of the salute was rattling between the buildings, rendering explanations on either side almost impossible. But after some two minutes, which to the admiral seemed as many hours, the salute ended, the marines regained their ranks, the band got itself together and withdrew to one side, and the admiral explained how he had been misled by the message from Master —— that the "secretary will drive around."

As the reception had been thus somewhat marred when judged by naval standards, the battalion of marines was marched to the parade ground, where they were reviewed by the secretary. Here everything passed off with the strictest regard to tactics, except that the secretary, instead of standing opposite the colors when the line formed for review, was furnished with a rocking-chair, which, on account of his previous fatigue, he occupied while the column passed twice in review. After this the secretary and the other members of his party, all looking as if they had seen sights enough for one day, were escorted to the admiral's quarters and provided with a lunch, which restored the fortunes of the day. Before it was over, Master —— had learned the difference between gigs on wheels and gigs afloat.

Cruelty to Pigeons.

Two boys named Dan Walls and George Heaton were charged at Leeds, England, with cruelty to pigeons, and Elijah Walls, the first named boy's father, and John Hunt, were charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offense. Mr. George Buckton said that on the 22d of September, about five o'clock in the afternoon, while he was in his garden, he heard the sound of a slight explosion, and looking into the air he saw a pigeon flying [illegible] attached to its tail. Going on to the road, he saw the two boys carrying a basket, and he caused a police officer to apprehend them. In the basket were three pigeons, one of which had an unexploded cracker, containing twenty "cracks," tied to its tail. They told him that Hunt had given them the pigeons to send up at intervals of five minutes. Inspector Peet stated that in consequence of what the last witness told him he went to Walls' house and saw the four defendants. In answer to the charge, Walls said, "We had made a match for a supper, and tied crackers to the pigeon's tails for the purpose of making them fly fast. We knew it was cruel, but we will never do such a thing again." The bench discharged the two boys and fined the men 5s. and costs.

Curious Epitaphs.

Some of the tombstones of England—and some of the old ones of nearer home, too—have strange inscriptions. A correspondent sends us the following as specimens:

"Can it be true that I am free,
From that queer old pest, Ann Larabee?
I am sure of this, she once was mine,
But now, O Lord! I her to thee resign,
"And am your
"Humble and happy Servant,
"JOHN LARABEE."

"It was spotted measles that killed our Daisy,
When I think of her death it makes me go crazy,
I don't see why we should have so much trouble,
While others go scott-free, and of money have double."

"Go, cruel Death! I do not love thee, for thou
wert unkind
To take dear Birdie from me, and leave me
here behind.
Thou should'st have taken both of us, if either,
Which would have been a comfort to the
survivor."

"Friends, I've left this world of sin,
And am shut up here in a small coffin,
May I soon reach Heaven, and stretch my
limbs,
For I long to sing songs with the cherubims."

"The milk of human kindness was my own dear
cherub wife,
I'll never find another one as good in all my life;
She bloomed, she blossomed she decayed,
And under this tree her body is laid.,,

His Fee.

Velpeau, the French surgeon, had successfully performed, on a little child five years old, a most perilous operation. The mother came to him and said:

"Monsieur, my son is saved, and I really know not how to express my gratitude. Allow me, however, to present you with this pocketbook, embroidered by my own hands."

"Oh, madame," replied Velpeau, sharply, "my art is not merely a question of feeling. My life has its requirements like yours. Dress, even, which is a luxury to you, is necessary for me. Allow me, therefore, to refuse your charming little present in exchange for a more substantial remuneration."

"But, monsieur, what remuneration do you desire? Fix the fee yourself."

"Five thousand francs, madame."

The lady very quietly opened the pocketbook, which contained ten thousand francs in notes, counted out five, and after politely handing them over to Velpeau, retired. Imagine his feelings!

Now and Then.

In 1810, the thrifty district known as Southern New York was almost uninhabited. In this new country lumbering was the only business carried on. The lumber was made into rafts and floated down the Delaware to the Philedelphia market, and the lumbermen were accustomed to walk the entire distance home after having disposed of their lumber. On this route there was a stretch of what was called "the wilderness," a distance of thirty miles, without a house, and only a footpath through the dense forest that stood on the banks of the Delaware river. Many are the narrow escapes from wild beasts that inhabited this wilderness that are recounted by those who, when boys, listened to the old pioneers of this district.

Poachers in England.

One of the legal consequences of owning land in England is the property which it brings with it in all the animated tenants of the forests, meadows, and streams. Birds, fish, and deer, pheasants and plover, foxes and hares, belong as much to the proprietor as the trees and the fruits of his garden. Whoever shoots a bird or traps a rabbit on one of the immense English estates is liable to imprisonment like a thief or a burglar. The game laws authorize the owner to defend his warrens and preserves even by killing the trespasser who resists his servants and refuses to leave his land, and the property in game is enforced by all the powers of the British constitution. The right of fishing in certain streams or hunting over certain grounds is bought and sold as commonly as the right to preach and pray. The lives of the throngs of hares, foxes, and birds that swarm in countless numbers over England are guarded with sedulous care; and the unlucky tenant-farmers, who often see their crops devoured and their gardens pillaged by the rabbits and the rooks, have no resource but submission. They look with no kindly feeling upon the landlords who nourish the vermin that overrun the fields, or who in the autumn ride over meadows and hedges and plowed land in their mad chase after a hare or a fox; and the hungry laborer, whose family seldom tastes meat and often suffers for want of less costly food, cannot avoid a pang of envy and of discontent when he sees the forest and meadows swarming with useless and destructive game which he is forbidden to touch, but which would bring back perhaps the failing strength of a sick wife or a feeble child. Temptation is ever before him. He cannot always resist.

Poaching is one of the commonest crimes in England, and is punished with extreme severity. The country magistrates, who are always land-holders, have no pity on the young laborer who is caught shooting his first partridge or hare; and the rigid game-laws are said to be the cause of a rapid growth of crime in the rural districts. The young man who has been tempted to poach in the teeming forest or preserve, and is detected, loses at once character and hope. He is imprisoned or fined. He enters upon a new course of crime. In his madness and want he robs, perhaps at last he murders, and sometimes the gamekeeper who procured his first conviction has fallen a victim to his rage.

At night the gamekeeper and his men, and sometimes the proprietor himself, wander over the immense estates in search of poachers. They are well armed and prepared for resistance. They track their victims with the stealthy tread of the savage. The report of a gun or the trail of men over the grass guides them to their enemy, and the poachers, who are always on the watch for the gamekeepers, and are also armed, not unfrequently make a bold resistance, and a nocturnal skirmish and combat take place in the green glades of the forest. All over England, in the season of game, this constant vigilance must be exercised, and an army of gamekeepers are kept in activity in order to secure this migratory kind of property. Yet poaching flourishes, and a way to the London cheap game and never have been sold so low unless it had been obtained as easily as Robin Hood's venison. Poaching has naturally a strong attraction for all the idle and reckless young men of the country. They find in the woods an easy means of making money for dissipated pleasures. They at least can see no wrong in clearing the land of useless game. They have their haunts in the depths of the English forest, and live a nomad life, that is not unlike that of a Western trapper. The Sioux are not more hostile to the white hunter who intrudes upon their hunting grounds than is often the English land-owner to his poachers, nor more resolved to extirpate the bold intruders. Between the poacher and the English squire a war has raged since the days of Puck and Robin Hood.

Yet the progress of intelligence and humanity in England promises soon to abolish even the game-laws. Already they have been amended in several of their harsher provisions. This season several of the large land-holders have thrown open their immense hunting fields to the people, and have allowed game to be pursued freely by all who chose to come. It is scarcely possible that the English can much longer consent to preserve this nursery for discontent and crime; and when the public schools have spread over the country, as they are now rapidly doing, the game-laws must fall before the light of knowledge. It is indeed remarkable that they should have lasted so long.

Punkin Pi.

Punkin pi iz the sass ov Nu England. They are vittles and drink, they are joy on the haff-shell, they are glory enuff for one day, and are good kold or warmed up. I would like to be a boy again, just for sixty minnetts, and eat myself phull ov the blessed old mixtur. Enny man who dont luv punkin pi, wants watching cluss, for he means to do somethin mean the fust good chance he kan git. Giv me all the punkin pi i could eat, when i waz a boy, and i didn't kare whether Sunday-skool kept that day or not. And now that i have grown up to manhood, and have run for the legislature once, and only got beat 856 votes, and am thorely marrid, thare aint nothing i hanker for wusc, and kan bury quicker, than two-thirds of a good old-fashioned punkin pi, an inch and a haff thik, and well smelt up, with ginger and nutmeg. Punkin pi iz the oldest Amerikan beverage i kno ov, and ought to go down to posterity with the trade mark ov our grandmothers on it; but i am afrade it wont, for it iz tuff even now to find one that tastes in the mouth at ali as they did 40 years ago.

About Wooden Toothpicks.

One gets so used to seeing wooden toothpicks at restaurants that he looks upon them as things of course. He never thinks that their manufacture forms an important branch of industry, but, nevertheless, such is the case. These toothpicks are made principally in the New England States and in New Jersey. They are manufactured by the same process as are match stems, usually made in the same factories. The material used in their manufacture is white maple or poplar, as both of those woods are tasteless. They are put up in boxes of two thousand each, and sell for fifteen cents a box. Restaurants use from two to four thousand toothpicks in a week. Because they are so cheap and so bountifully supplied people take them by the handful. Wooden toothpicks have only been in use for about ten or twelve years. When they were first invented, there were only one or two factories where they were made and they cost a deal more than they do now.

An exchange has an acquaintance who remarks that he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

THE HABITANT.

A Graphic Description of the French-Canadian Small Farmer.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth*, writing from Ste. Marie-de-Mannoir, Province of Quebec, gossips thus pleasantly about the small farmers:

Did I ever tell you of the Canadian *par excellence*, the "habitant," or well-to-do farmer? If not, you shall make his acquaintance. He is about fifty years old (the one that I know), about five feet six in height; has black hair, and dark, soft eyes; wears side whiskers, *a la Anglaise*, and is always smoking the most villainous tobacco of his own raising. In summer he wears a blue jean shirt, white duck pants, moccasins made of one piece of leather and turned up at the toe; a broad-brimmed straw hat crowns his head; *et "le voila."* He doesn't like to work, and if it were not for the richness of the soil, I am afraid he would starve. He lives in a little house, whitewashed, with red shutters, red roof, and a red door; the windows are casements, and are curtained with papers. We go up the steps and go straight into the big room; an immense stove, three-stories, stands in the center; there are big buffets for the dishes and clothes, and a stand for the buckets of water; a picture of the Virgin hangs on the wall, and a crucifix is on the table. There are two little rooms leading from the big one, and I can see the tall wardrobes and high beds—one with pink sheets and pillow-slips, and the other with green. They are so high I know they must have little steps to get into bed. The wife of the "habitant" is very pleasant, but has no beauty; she has to work too hard, and has too many children to attend to herself. She it is who makes her garden and does her housework, spins and weaves, and twice a year looks after the grand wash by the river bank. She works out doors, and her husband goes to the village store, drinks with his companions, and spins long-winded stories for the pleasure of the storekeeper and his grinning clerks. She, too, wears the moccasins and the broad-brimmed hat, a skirt of gray flannel, just reaching to her ankles, a calico sack and apron; and, behold her! she is very dark, and her voice will be harsh and heavy. Perhaps, too, she will have an enormous *goitre*. These good people are Catholics, and pay to the church the tax of one twenty-seventh part of their grain, besides giving to every beggar and nun, and also paying to the lord of their country the tithe that has come down since the settling of Canada. If some one of their family has died, and they want masses said, they will bring a pig or some chickens, and after church the beadle will sell them on the green in front of the church. In the winter the dress of the woman is changed only by a sack of flannel, and a little, woolen bonnet; but the man dons high soft boots of buff or brown leather, made like his moccasins, a flannel shirt, gray, red or blue, gray flannel pants; and there he rests, close by the stove, unless business calls him out. Then comes from the stable a pretty, low sleigh, and a spirited horse. He pulls a pointed, knit-cap over his head, puts on his Capuchin-coat, pulls the pointed hood with its scarlet tassel over his waist, springs into his sleigh, and away he goes down the long, white, straight road! We watch him out of sight, and come back to more mundane things. This is but a specimen. Some are richer, some are poorer, but they have all warm hearts, and touch their hats with politeness to the *Demoiselle Americaine*, although they belong to another class and another religion. These "habitants" are the farmers and small landed proprietors.

There is still another class, the peasants, who are poorer, and work for the others; then, next the "messieurs," including the doctors, lawyers, merchants, clergy, and the rich! I like the French Canadian, he is always very good to me, and, indeed, to us all.

An Eccentric Star.

The most singular fact connected with the proper motions of the stars is that one or two stars are flying through space with such enormous rapidity that the combined attraction of all the stars visible with the telescope could never stop them. This seems to be especially the case with a small star, invisible to the naked eye, designated in astronomical literature as "Groombridge, 1830," from the name of the astronomer who first recorded its position. The rate of motion of this star is about seven seconds per year—the greatest known. It was hence concluded that it must be very near us, and a number of astronomers have sought to determine its parallax, but have found it to be only about a tenth of a second. Its apparent motion in a year being seventy times its parallax, it moves at least seventy times the distance from the earth to the sun in a year, or 18,000,000 of miles every day, and more than 200 miles every second. From what we know of the distribution, masses, and number of the stars, it seems probable that the attraction of all the bodies in the universe can never stop this headlong speed, nor bring this star into any orbit, and that consequently it will pass through our universe, and leave it entirely in its passage through infinite space. If we had accurate observations of the star's position 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, we could speak with more certainty of its destiny. We may expect that our posterity of a few thousand years hence will, by the aid of the observations and tables we shall transmit to them, be able to come to a definite conclusion respecting the age and the structure of the universe.

Little Johnny's Composition.

CATS.

This is not a essy on the cat, wich would be one, but on cats, wich is sevrel, for cats is never by theirself only wen they sleeps, and they don't do that no different from other animels, but they is alone wen they cetches a mouse, except the mouse. We had a old cat as cot a mouse and didn't kill it, but only hurt it inside. Then she laid it down, and laid down by it, and shut her eys, and forgot; but wen it had crold away a bit she rememberd. Then father he said heed be blode, and the way he kict the cat was crewil as you ever see. Then the baby, wich was a-settin' on the flore, lookt up and said Agin.

Cats can look in the dark better than day times, tho they isn't so much to see. That's 'cause their eys is like lanterns, but dogs looks best with a bras coler. Billy he says if dogs has bras colers with their oners' names onto it they don't go mad. He says that's law.

Cats wich has kittins is better than the other kind, 'cause it's good fun to drownd 'em in bags. My sister's young man says wen you want to drownd kittins if you wil apple ey to the Society for prefentin' crulty to animels you can git rose water.

Did you ever here the cats a-hollerin in the night, and a-spittin'? I have, lots, and I tel you it makes a feller afrade if he isn't a-sleepin' with his sister. Byron says cats is awful yet lovely in their strength, and they is mentiond by sevrel.

A Mississippi River Mate.

The mate of a Mississippi or Missouri river steamer is a tyrant in his way. His chief occupation is to stand and curse and kick his "roustabouts," or deck hands, and the charm of his keeping his place and being known as a "bully mate" depends much upon his ability to do this. A poetical fellow after describing a "bully mate" relates an incident:

One day he said to a roustabout who had onto his back
A four-bushel bag of corn—rather heavy, but it's a fact—
How that he thought his gait wa'n't exactly up to railroad time,
When they got into a controversy—I'll not put in rhyme,
But I'll state thar wa'n't no more corn carried on that boat that day,
For all the crew was occupied in seein' 'em have fair play.

They shook things up lively for the first three-quarter of an hour,
An' rammed their heads right into several barrels of flour.
An' the corn an' things that was spilt around on the lower deck
Made it look as though the boat had struck a snag an' gone to wreck;
An' this yer mate, who hadn't never yit lost a single fight,
Saw that his chances for kemin' out first best in this here one was light.

So when he found he couldn't git away with that thar roustabout,
He begun to get oncasy; then he cussed and hollored out:
"Say, ez you 'uns all goin' to stand round this yer boat an' see
This insubordination? I say, yer stop this mutiny!"
An' that is the moral that I've been tryin' for to paint:
When them mates lick a man it's all right but when they don't it ain't.

THE STOLEN CHILD.

We were seated in the rector's cozy sitting-room one evening, when the conversation turned upon the disappearance of little Charley Ross.

Having had a long acquaintance with the family, a friend present was describing the sad effect which the terrible calamity had upon the mother; how, as each day came on, she watched agonizingly for tidings. We listened so intently that we did not hear the bell ring, and were surprised by the entrance of my oldest brother, who brought with him Harry Cunningham, the London business man of their firm.

After introductions were over, and we were all seated, the talk drifted over to the old subject, the dear little child so ruthlessly stolen away from home-love and comfort. As we went on, Mr. Cunningham seemed more than usually interested. One and another ventured an opinion, commenting upon various surmises, expressing various doubts and beliefs, when the stranger said, with a smile—

"As long as their is no proof of violence of death, it is better to hope for the best. I knew of a case which I will tell you, where a child was found after nearly twenty years of exile."

He began on this wise:

"When I was a young man of six-and twenty, and that is nearly as many years ago," he added, with a smile, "I was visiting in the south of England.

"The gentleman at whose house I stayed was a large manufacturer and a very wealthy man. His family consisted of himself and a wife, two sons and a daughter, Edith, who was one of the fairest, sweetest maidens I ever met. To make a long story short, I became very much attached to the young lady, and wanted to win her for my wife.

"Mentioning my aspirations to her father, Mr. Fontleroy, one day, I was equally astonished and disappointed to learn that she was already engaged to be married to a wealthy young barrister, then in London, pursuing his profession.

"We sat by a fine old bay-window covered with clinging vines, and outside of which glimpses of a garden, royal with Provence-roses and other beautiful flowers, could be seen. The clean, white paths winding from sight, the rich, short verdure, the mounds, statues, fountains and brightly colored shrubs made the outlook a paradise to my beauty-loving eye. Mr. Fontleroy had relapsed into a grave thoughtfulness. For a long time he did not speak, and then he said impulsively—

"'If only Edith's sister were here!'

"'Edith's sister! I understood that Edith was an only daughter,' I said.

"'She is, to all intents and purposes, he answered, throwing off his melancholy manner; 'but somewhere in this wide world Edith has a sister, a twin. I cannot make her dead,' he added. 'Always I bear about me the impression that she is still alive, and so does Edith.

"'It seems but yesterday,' he said, pointing out towards the lovely view, 'that Edith and her twin-sister were playing out there among the shrubs. I had been watching them coming and going, had laughed to myself to hear their innocent mirth, and for a few moments had gone into a light sleep. When I opened my eyes, not long after, little Edy stood here at the window with a white, scared face.

"'"Papa," she said, "papa, wake up and go after Alice."

"'"Where is Alice?" I asked, drowsily.

"'"The red woman took her; the red woman ran away, and Alice never cried; she was under her cloak."

"'I sprang to my feet,' continued Mr. Fontleroy, 'half startled and half amused. It must be some trick of my wild cousin, who was then staying at the house, and often teased the children beyond their patience. But alas! there was no trick; from that hour to this I have never seen my child.

"'For years we were on the search. I have offered rewards times without number. Children of all sizes and ages have been brought here. I have been summoned to London a dozen times a year, but I have never found any trace of my poor little Alice.'

"'How long ago was that?' I asked.

"'The children were just turned four; it was seventeen years,' he answered.

"The story produced a strong impression upon me, but I wondered at his still sanguine expectation of finding his 'little girl,' as he called her.

"Six months from that day Mr. Fontleroy accompanied me back to America. I never saw a more delighted traveler. His enthusiasm over our institutions was boundless. He was very anxious to visit Washington, and we spent nearly a month in that city.

"On the very day we had fixed to return to New York, a gentleman detained us with the offer of his carriage and horses to ride out to the suburbs, and visit a place owned by the banker Corcoran, since then built up and known as the 'Soldiers' Home.'

"He accepted the offer, and together we drove out over the fine country. We had nearly reached our destination, when suddenly in the bend of the road we saw a gypsy camp. The expression that came into Fontleroy's face, as he reined in his horses, I shall always remember.

"'I never see a sight like that without a throbbing heart,' he said.

"The scene was utterly new to me, and I regarded it more with the eye of an artist. It was indeed a strange and brilliant picture. The tall oaks stood like sentinels in the background, their beautiful brown trunks redd

NORTH CAROLINIAN

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CALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

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LYCEUMS AND DEBATING SOCIETIES

We are told by SOLOMON that as "iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friends." With truth and peculiar force may this proverb be applied to persons assembled for the purpose of intellectual improvement. Books are useful auxiliaries in the acquirement of knowledge, but when used alone they only discourage the student and multiply his illusions. It is by discussing our views with friends that they become clear to our minds—that the boundaries of a subject become more distinct and definite. Not only does the presence of friends, in intellectual pursuits, sharpen our understandings and disperse the mists which envelope our minds, but they create a spirit of intercourse and laudable emulation.

The exercises of a Lyceum are of a diversified character, embracing subjects within the comprehension of the lowest capacity, and others again that baffle the thought and humble the pride of the most erudite scholar. In them is room for the exercise of the mental faculties of persons of all grades and characters—from the humble laborer to the professional philosopher. No one desires to be last in any pursuit, and especially in one where the intellect is engaged. Here each strives to appear to the best advantage. This ambition to excel, so natural to man, prompts to mental labor and research in the illimitable field of knowledge, and thus the mind becoms gradually expanded and enlightened, shedding a light on all who come within its influence.

Lyceums and Debating Clubs are no less a social than an intellectual benefit. They are actually suited to meet the wants and promote the happiness of the social circle. All experience shows that man was never intended for solitude. A state of absolute seclusion is a punishment too severe to be inflicted on any but the worst of criminals. Under any circumstances whatever, it enfeebles the faculties and benumbs the heart. When we shut ourselves out from society pride of the mind sickens and withers and dies; and instead of the wholesome fruits of the soul you have only a putrifying mass of evil passions.

No, man was not created to be alone. The cave or cloister was never intended for his residence. The poet is right when he says:

Not to thyself alone:—
O man forget not, thou earth's honored priest,
Its tongue, its soul, its life is pure, its heart,
On earth's great chorus to sustain thy part!
Chief-est of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard spendthrift native clod
And self disown;
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God;
Not to thyself alone.

THE ADVICE OF THE PRESIDENT UNHEEDED.

Had the XLVII Congress complied with the recommendations of President GRANT in appropriating for internal improvements and the prosecution of the public works, thereby giving employment to thousands and really developing the country, the Republicans would have escaped the disaster of the 3rd of November. It would have encouraged manufactures to do the same thing. But instead of this the "leaders" in the House insisted upon cutting down the appropriations to an extent that involved the stoppage of many important public works and a large reduction of force just at the very moment the employes were least prepared to submit to it. This suspension became infectious. Manufacturers over the country followed suit and reduced, largely reduced the number of their workmen. And, as was to be expected, hard times stared the people in the face. They became impatient, dissatisfied and they showed it at the ballot box

The advice of the President was wise. It was foolishly disregarded. A system of false economy was carried out. Instead of staying the "money panic" of 1873 it helped turn it into a *bread panic*, and all history proves that these are followed by revolutions. Bold, energetic, courageous action by Congress, at the right time, could have prevented this. The recommendations of the President were in the right direction. Followed out they would have encouraged manufactories, stimulated and fostered internal improvements, kept the labor of the country employed and afforded the means of giving the millions now out of work the bread they are starving for.

Perfection is perhaps unattainable by mortals. Vast strides toward it have, however, been made by navigators and electricians. The last of the lost Atlantic cables have been picked up, as were former ones which had parted in mid ocean. To the mere "landlubber," the expectation of finding such a little thing beneath the vast surges of the Atlantic would seem chimerical, and the search very much like looking for a needle in a haymow. Science, however, has enabled the broken strand to be localized, hauled up, spliced, and made do the duty it was manufactured for.

THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

In the midst of the Democratic rejoicing, wise and cool-headed Democrats do not claim that their success is final; hopeful and sincere Republicans will not admit that their defeat is irretrievable. The *World* pauses in its delirious shouts of triumph to thank the Republicans who aided its party; the Pittsburg *Post* awards the independent and anti-ring Republicans a large share of the credit for "the changes which have been effected," and the Baltimore *Gazette*, whose sympathies are strongly Southern, acknowledges the assistance of "the thousands of good men and true that separated themselves from the extremists of the Republican party and voted with the Democrats." There is no claim in any of these utterances that the result was a vote of confidence in the Democratic party, but rather a candid statement that the people expressed their dissatisfaction with the course of the Republican party, their condemnation of its errors and sins, and their unwillingness to longer trust many of its leaders.

The Democratic party must not, however congratulate itself on a victory. When the returns of the elections come to be counted, it will be found that more Republicans stayed at home than voted the Democratic ticket. As the New York *Post* says, the people have used the Democracy as a weapon to chastise the Republicans. "Whether the instrument shall prove further useful or shall be cast aside, the next two years will show."

OUR POLITICAL CREED.

We are a Republican. We believe in civil and religious liberty; the right of every man to vote as he pleases without interference from his neighbors; the right to pray, or reside in any State without danger of life, limb, or property; the right to enjoy any public advantage that tends to the improvement of mankind; the right to make ourselves all that self-development can secure; the right to enjoy free opinion, free speech, free schools and a free ballot. In a word we believe that all men, rich or poor, great or small, strong or weak, should have equal protection under the law of the land and an equal right to grow in their individuality to the highest stature of manhood that is possible for them to obtain.

FOOLISH.

Cutting off one's nose to spite one's face is usually considered a rather foolish thing to do, but it is done quite frequently. In various portions of the South the colored people have been doing this at the polls. Not having their unreasonable expectations all realized, they turned sulky and began, like naughty children, to kick the shins of their best friends by voting the Democratic or "bolting" tickets. Now, we hope they enjoy the results. Perhaps they will find out that they have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. The Republican party may not be perfect, but the Democracy—well, well!

The suffering in Nebraska, where the crops were destroyed by the grass hoppers, is terrible. The devastated region, includes Otoe, Hitchcock, Gosper, Howard, Greely, Valley, Buffalo and Sherman counties. Fully one-third of the people have no shoes, and are clothed in rags. Many are living on little pieces of black bread, watermelons, squashes, and some are already suffering from hunger. Some systematic relief should be organized in the East, as it is thought that nearly half a million of dollars will be required to sustain the people this winter and give them seed for their farms in the spring.

The off year in politics is a favorite one with the Democrats. The Cleveland *Leader* calls attention to the fact that in 1862, right in the midst of the rebellion, the copperhead Democracy carried Ohio, and elected all the Congressmen but five. The following year, however, the Republicans carried the State by over 100,000 majority. So in New York, in 1862, HORATIO SEYMOUR was elected Governor, but the following year the Republicans carried the State by an overwhelming majority. If we judge the future by the past, the reverses of the Republicans are but temporary, and this we sincerely believe.

Let no true Republican be disheartened. The patriotic North did not sit down in despair when the National army came back in rout from Bull Run; the Union Republican party will not despair of ultimate triumph because of its defeat this fall. It will fight the next battle, like the Union Army did, with a better organization, more energetic leaders and a greater spirit than has been shown of late years.

Wisconsin went against the Republicans last year, but a year's experience was enough. Having discovered her mistake, she now gives a Republican majority of about 6,000, elects a strong Republican Legislature, and the Republicans hold their own in the Congressional delegation.

Hard times, scarcity of money and suspension of work in mills, factories and work shops in the North and the Civil Rights bill in the South—these, and not increased love for or faith in the Democracy, are what caused the late political revolution.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.—The Centennial Calendar, dated July 1st. 1874 good for one hundred years, and a monthly almanac, embracing eighteen months, from July 1st 1874, to December 31st. 1875, containing much information relating to the Centennial Celebration of 1876, and the valuable properties of Simmons' Liver Regulator. Four million are printing and all for gratuitous distribution Send a one-cent stamp for a copy to J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia. Druggists supplied upon application.

Wisconsin has started out in cotton culture, and the first bale ever grown in the State was recently on exhibition in Janesville.

Methodist Conference

NAMES OF MINISTERS AND HOME.

Allen W E,	A L Pendleton	Water St
Amis J H,	Judge Brooks	Road St
Anderson Jas M,	Dr J N Butt	"
Armistead R A,	S S Fowler	Water St
August P F,	M Whedbee	Road "
Bacon H T,	C C Green	Church "
Bayne W F,	J Salomonsky	Road "
Bagley John,	Dr J N Butt	"
Bayton T J,	Dr R K Speed	"
Beedles Robt,	Wm Shannon	Main St
Beckham T M,	W W Kennedy	Road St
Bennett W W,	G E Booker	"
Bickel F,	S Wisel	Water St
Bishop M L,	Wm Shannon	Main "
Blackwell Jno D,	J J Grandy	Lawrence "
Bledsoe A C,	P W Melick	Water "
Bledsoe J W,	"	"
Blincoe J M,	Geo E Booker	Road St.,
Blogg E N S,	"	" "
Boggs Thos H,	A L Pendleton	Water "
Bowles H C,	N W Crawford	Main "
Bramin Jas F,	J Salamonsky	Road "
Brown A G,	Judge Brooks	Road "
Butts D G C,	N R Zimmerman	Main "
Campbell Thos H,	J W Compton	Law "
Cheatham H C,	F M Cook	Main "
Christian Wm H	G W Brooks	Road "
Clark J S F	"	" "
Colonna M S,	Z Fearing Ehringhause	"
Conpelly J M,	M s Layden	Road "
Cowles J B,	C B Brothers	Road "
Crocker W A	C W Smith	Fearing "
Crooks R N,	S Weisel	Water "
Crown J H,	G E Booker	Road "
Compton R A,	C W Smith	Fearing "
Daugherty B W,	J Commander	Road "
Davis J H;	Dr P John	Shepherd "
Davis F A,	J W Walker	Water "
Dey J T,	N R Zimmerman	Main "
Diggs Thos,	J T Price	Road "
Duncan W W,	Hotel	Main "
Edwards Jno E,	W W Griffin	" "
Edwards J J,	A Johnson	Penn. Ave
Edwards W E,	W W Griffin	Main St
Edwards F M,	F M Cook	"
Edwards C,	Wm Steger	Road St
Ferguson Richard,	C Guirkin	"
Finnell J F,	J W Sawyer	Herrington "
Garrett J L	R F Overman	Main "
Garland J P,	Dr B H McIntosh	R "
Gary E H;	Geo W Booker	"
Gates J E,	W L Walker	Wa "
Gibbs E A,	G E Booker	Road "
Granberry J C,	Dr J N Butt	"
Green Chas H,	C C Greene	Church "
Gregory W H,	M B Culpeoper	Ehr'h'e "
Guy L A,	C W Grandy	North "
Hall A M,	A L Jones	Main "
Hank J D,	S S Fowler	Wate "
Hilldress J W,	E Gardineer	Cottage
Hobday C E,	Capt Harney	Shepherd St
Hodges D F,	Mrs J S Burgess	Road "
Hope H M,	R F Overman	Main "
Howard Jno W,	Dr R K Speed	Road "
Hughes J A,	Mrs Laden	"
Hunter J S,	J J Grandy	Lawrence "
Jamieson Jas,	C W Grandy	North "
Jordan W P,	G W Brooks	Road "
Jordan E M,	G W Baker	Mydgt. "
Judkins M E,	W W Griffin	Main "
Kabler J H,	Wm Steger	Road "
Lambeeth S S,	J B Fearing	" "
Laughorne G W,	W W Kennedy	" "
Laurens J B,	Geo E Booker	" "
Lear Joseph,	Geo W Charles	Main "
Lee Leroy M,	Mrs E Cobb	Road "
Littleton Oscar,	J J Ball Ehringhause	"
Lumpkin W G	R F Overman	Main "
Lumpkin J T	Dr Commander	Road "
Lumsden J D,	W W Kennedy	Road "
Manning Jacob,	Zimmerman	Main "
Martin J C,	C W Smith	Fearing "
Moore J T,	N Overman	Church "
McClelland Jno,	W R Overton	Water "
McG Wm.	Z Fearing	Ehr. "
McSparrin J E,	C B Brothers	Road "
Merrit Jas B,	G W Baker	Mydgett "
Michaels Robt,	C B Brothers	Road "
Mitchell H P,	C W Smith	Fearing "
Michell W E	Dr Underwood	Dry Point
Moore Loyd,	J L Hall	Ehringhause St
Maynard J H,	G B Thompson	Penn Ave
Moorman R J,	Mrs J S Burgess	Road St
Moss J O,	G W Charles	Mai "
Nolley G W,	W W Kennedy	Roa "
Norflet W J,	J B Fearing	" "
Paulette R C.,	Mrs Salomonsky	Ave
Payne W E,	G W Charles	Main St
Peterson P A	Dr. McIntosh	Road "
Pearson F W,	M Whedbee,	" "
Pelitt C W,	Z Fearing	Ehringhaus "
Potts J E,	J F Tuttle,	Main "
Pritchard E H	"	" "
Proctor J H,	G B Thompson,	Pa. Ave
Reeves Geo.,	C C Greene,	Church St.
Ray G H,	C Gorkin,	Road "
Reed L S,	Mrs E Cobb,	" "
Reed Jas. C,	Geo. E Booker,	" "
Rhodes, J Q,	W A Price,	Main "
Riddick J H,	W. W. Kennedy	Road "
Robins W T,	E Gardineer	Cottage
Rowe Jno. G.	Jas. Morgan,	Road "
Rowzie W. B,	W W Kennedy,	" "
Saunders J M,	G W Brooks	" "
Saunders R M,	S S Fowler,	Water "
Simpson T M	C C Greene,	Church "
Sledd R N,	J E Fearing,	Road "
Smithey W R,	J W Compton	Law. "
Southall J D,	Hotel,	Main "
Spain W W,	T Hunter,	Dry Point
Spencer J L,	J B Fearing	Road St.
Spiller B C,	W A Price	Main "
Starr W G,	Mrs E Cobb	Road "
Taylor T J,	J W Compton	Law'nce "
Taylor W C,	J W Walker	Water "
Tennille B F,	R F Overman	Main "
Tucker J W,	E Stanton	Ehringhause "
Twitty Jas F,	Mrs Laboyteaux	Road "
Vaden W C,	Z Fearing	Ehringhause "
Vanderslice G C,	J W Compton	Law. "
Waggoner J R,	J B Fearing,	Ehr. "
Wallace D M,	T Hunter,	Dry Point
Ware T A,	J J Grandy,	Lawrence "
Watson R W,	D B Bradford,	Road "
Watts C E,	"	" "
Weaver J T,	W R Overton,	Water "
White J W,	C W Smith,	Fearing "
White W T,	R A Sawyer,	Church "
Whitehead Paul,	N Overman,	" "
Wiles Alfred,	C C Greene	" "
Wills D P	Geo. E Booker	" "
Williams W G,	C W Smith,	Fearing "
Williams T L,	Dr J N Butt,	Road "
Wise T P,	E Stanton	Ehringhaus "
Woodard B F,	Mrs E Cobb,	Road "
Woodard J P,	J Pritchett,	Cobb "
Wright Geo. M,	R A Sawyer,	Church "
Wright W P,	C B Brothers,	Road St.

LAY DELEGATES & LOCAL PREACHERS.

Dr. Jas Smith,	to Dr Jas N Butt	
Dr J E Broadwater,	"	"
Tho E Brickhouse	C B Brothers	s
J W Amos,	"	
T S West,	Judge Brooks	
Thos Branch	"	
T B Hamlin	Geo E Booker	
A S Jordan	"	
W H Turner	"	
T M Leitch	"	
D Arcy Paul	Mrs E Cobb.	
S N Brickhouse,	F M Cook	
C C Buckner	Dr A S Morgan	
W H Daweson	John Wike	
J H Bagley	W L Walker	
W E Baker	Monroe Whedbee	
G C Neville	do	
Dr J A Wingfield	N R Zimmerman	
C C Wertenbaker	G W Charles	
E B Brown	do	
G B Hanes	do	
W J Twilley	J W Compton	
G W Bailey	G W Capps	
L B Betty	do	
Geo Gray	Zenas Fearing	
J R Kilby	J B Fearing	
A. T. Bledsoe	J. B. Fearing	
F H Mc fullen	"	
W W Disharson	S S Fowler	
J C Lyell	C C Green	
A D Kelly	"	
Thos S Sanderson	"	
J W Hinton	J J Grandy	
S G Staples	"	
G M Bain	"	
W H Murray	C W Grandy	
W H Atwood	"	
R H Pollard	W W Griffin	
J H Boothe	T D Hote	
L H Garland	"	
W W Royal	C W Hollowell	
Wm Grant	Hotel	
Thos Garrett	"	
W A Smith	"	
J H Jefferson	J Jackson	
P A Lee	"	
C D Crawley	Dr P John	
R A Blackwell	W W Kennedy	
T S West	Jas Morgan	
S Downing	W F Martin	
W W Webb	do	
J N Wilkinson	N Overman	
L Palmer	A L Pendleton	
J T Dalby	do	
J L Evans	W A Price	
S H Shepherd	do	
A Waddell	C W Smith	
J H Dawson	do	
Richard Parker	R A Sawyer	
S D Turner	do	
Willis Whitehead	J Stanton	
Dr G Anderson	Dr R K Speed	
R H Mullen	Dr W Underwood	
Jas Smith	Jas White	
B F Herring	C W Hollowell	
A S Jordan	do	

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or Multum in Parva Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principle which when worked into little Pellets or Granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed; renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists; Vermillion, D. T., say; "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills.

Well Endorsed

The Gift Concerts in aid of the Kentucky Library are not at all speculative. The institution is chartered by the State of Kentucky. The first prize in the next drawing, which takes place November 30, is $250,000. It is a reliable institution, and some one will get that money. And that there may be no doubt as to the honesty of its management we cite the fact that the best banks in Louisville indorse it, and that Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Louisville, is the general manager An institution so fathered is certainly deserving of confidence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. H. GRANT. J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

NO. 6. SO. WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders.

22-4t.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house and new containing eight large rooms and large, and well arranged store house one and a half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house dairy. Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River any business man with capital could collect at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a packing house; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Prices moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to me as undersigned or Jno. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 23 1874.—6 m.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,

December 31, 1874.

for the purpose of erecting an

ODD FELLOW'S TEMPLE.

The Grand Gift is the

BENBOW HOUSE,

Worth $60,000.00.

Grand Cash Gift

$10,000.

Real Estate Gift,	$81,500.
Cash "	88,000

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets $2.50

AGENTS WANTED.

☞For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Manager.

12-3t.

Tickets for sale by Dr. R. K. Speed E, City, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THOSE HAVING work done at the Wagon Shop will please remember that I am not able to give further credit; so after this date I shall strictly demand pay for all work when delivered.

Respectfully,

J. F. SAUNDERS.

Main St., Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov 4th, 1874.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day	$3.00
Third and Fourth " "	2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

WAGON SHOP.

Manufacturer of

FARM & SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS.

Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C. 14.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their powe,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we mey,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this,
This little fact to mention;
You need no fear that they'll indite
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straight forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St.

NORFOLK, VA.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1874,

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift			$50,000
1 " " "			25,000
1 " " "			15,000
1 " " "			10,000
1 " " "			5,000
1 " " "			2,500
1 " " "			2,500
20 " " "	250	"	5,000
20 " " "	150	"	3,000
50 " " "	100	"	5,000
100 " " "	50	"	5,000
100 " " "	25	"	2,500
200 " " "	20	"	4,000
500 " " "	10	"	5,000
1,000 " " "	5	"	5,000
1,500 " " "	3½	"	3,750
46,250 " " "	1	"	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to $200,000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

REFERENCES.

Knowing that the management of this Association will be conducted as represented, we cheerfully recommend the same to the public.

James Leonard, John Holford, John B. McDougall, W. H. Winn, H. Tone, J. N. Cook, Citizens, City of Denison, Texas.
Judge Wm. D. Kirk.
Nevins' City Treasurer.
W. B. Coss, Lone Star Mills.
Weekly Times, Denison.
E. E. Fuller, Alamo Hotel.
M. Goldsold & Co., Merchants.
Wm. Hughes, Real Estate Broker.
First National Bank, Denison.
Col. Frank Schrader. Ex-Mayor.
Daily & Weekly News, Denison.
Samuel A. Cook, Real Estate Broker.
Col. T. H. Warren, Real Estate Broker.
Chas. E. Maurice, U. S. Commissioner.
Col Samuel Brooks, Galveston Texas.
Jos. Perry, Attorney M. K. & T. R. R.
J. W. Jennings Ex-Postmaster U. S. Senate.
Col. L. W. Shepherd, Alamo Hotel, Denison.
Gen. G. A. Beul, U. S. Army, Ft. Griffith Tex.
Merchants' & Planters' Bank, Denison.
S. G. Dilly, Divison Supt. M., K. & T. R. R.
Col. E. J. Strang, Q. M. U. S. A. Denison Tex.
Goode, Stinnett & Co., Cotton Brokers Deni.
E. D. Chadick, Manager Cotton Compress Co., Denisoe.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwaded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. LIBERAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,

17-3m. Denison, Texas.

Music For November.

VOCAL

Where Birds sing the sweetest song	& cho	35
My dear old Mother	"	30
I knew by the Smoke	"	35
Tidings from over the sea	"	30
Memories of Home Ballad,	Chase	35
Nora the pride of Kilkee song	& cho Hays	40
*Mollie McGuir	" "	40
Kathlene Mechree	" Stewart	40
Twilight Shadows Pemore	ing Chase	35
Had we met in brighter hours	ballad Levey	35
*Out in the Snow	song and cho Hays	40
Give me darling one sweet kiss	" Danks	35
*Angels guard my little one	" Hays	40
*Poor old Grandpa	" "	40

INSTRUMENTAL.

Evening Bells	Morceau. Wilson	50
*Twilight	Nocturne Maylath	50
Grace et Coquetrie	Morceau Pacher	50
Neptune	Mazurka Davis	40
*Sweetheart	Melodie Maylath	40
In our Boat	Morceau Wilso	35
*Visions of Paradice	Morceau Maylath	40
*Air Castles	Nocturne "	50
Golden Hours	Melodie Wilson	35
*Awakening of the birds	" Malath	40
Eastward Ho!	Gallop Wilson	75
Merry Huntsman	Morceau Wilson	50
Fanfare	Gallop Maylath	60
Trembling Leaves	Instrumental Kinkle	50
*Pearl of America	Caprice "	50

Pieces marked * have Picture Title pages.

Mailed post-paid on receipt of marked price.

Address J. L. PETERS,

29-4t 599 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE,

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873.

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A New Invention Thoroughly Tested and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a perfect Lock Stich, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.

3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—best combination of qualities.

4.—Durable—Runs for Years without Repairs.

5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.

6.—Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Is Light, Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed which insures uniform length of stich at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.

8—Construction most Correct and finish-ed. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y., Cincinnati office 131 West Fourth Street.

16-2m.

Another Chance.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

POSTPONED TO

Monday, 30 Nov. 1874

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift				$250,000
" " "				100,000
" " "				75,000
" " "				50,00
" " "				25,000
5 Cash Gifts		$20,000	each	100,000
10 " "		14,000	"	140,000
15 " "		10,000	"	150,000
20 " "		5,000	"	100,000
25 " "		4,000	"	100,000
30 " "		3,000	"	90,000
50 " "		2,000	"	100,000
100 " "		1,000	"	100,000
240 " "		500	"	120,000
500 " "		100	"	50,000
19000 " "		50	"	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,				2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	00 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1, 00 00

For tickets and information Address,

THO. E BRAMLETTE,

Agent and Manager

Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

22-4t.

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN

E. G. KELLY, President.

Office, 116, Maiden Lane,

Manufactured by the

E. C. KINGLEY'S

HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT ASTOR OIL.

Standard White Silver Light Oil

LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL,

CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPHTHA

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS

Prepared for immediate use,

PAINTS ALL COLORS.

$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail.

English Roof Paint,	50 cts. per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00
Engine Oil,	57 "
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60 "
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50 "

Address,

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.,

52-6m 116 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to chronicle them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough new-paper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEELY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate mind. It will always contain in the most interesting stories and and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens to overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favor from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEKELY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year. We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1,20 a year, postage prid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page paper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6,50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, discount of 10 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN" New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED.

and it will not explode.

Burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St., Baltimore Md.

18-6m.

State of North Carolina } IN SUPERIOR COURT.
County of Martin.

Levi S. Jones and W. H. Jones, Plaintiff.
Against
D. H. Youngblood and Wife Sarah E. Youngblood, Defendants.

Petition to Sell Land for a Division.

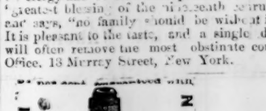
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the action of the Sheriff and affidavit of Levi S. Jones one of the above named plaintiffs, that the defendants D. H. Youngblood and wife Sarah, cannot be found in this county and are supposed to reside beyond the limits of the State.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, for six successive weeks, notifying them to be and appear before this Court at the Clerk's office in Williamston on Monday the 26th day of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the above named plaintiffs otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and an order for sale made accordingly.

Witness, Enoch M. Stinson, Clerk of said Court, at Williamston this 4th Sept. A. D., 1874

JOS. M. SITTERSON,
Superior Court Clerk.

13-6t.



A mild vegetable purgative preparation, adapted for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The cost

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1874.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grant & Hinton.
Valuable Property for Sale.

Local and Personal.

☞Gold at New York 110¾. Cotton 15¼c. At Norfolk, Cotton 14c, Corn 76c.

☞A list of the Ministers and their homes during the Conference is published in another column.

☞We learn that the two Female Colleges at Murfreesboro are well patronized this season. The Methodists have 154 pupils; the Baptist 100.

☞Beware of inquisitive persons; a wonderful curiosity to know all is generally accompanied with as great an itch to tell it again.

☞There are some men who talk and think so much about vice and virtue that they have no time to practice either one or the other.

☞The property advertised to be sold in Currituck on the 5th of December is a very desirable one. We would advise those who wish to go into the farming and trucking business to pay it a visit. Dr. L. M. BELL, who resides near it, will take pleasure in showing the place.

☞We are indebted to MARSAAL PARKS, Esq., President of the Albemarle & Chesepeake Canal Company, for a copy of the Annual Report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th 1874. The amount of trafic through this canal is immense, the receipts amounting to $97-788,50. The expenses, including salaries, repairs &c, amounting to $93,754-69. Mr. PARKS is a man of indomitable energy.

☞How frequently incidents occur unveiling the secrets that lie beneath the surface of every day life. Men and things are so little what they seem that it is a startling revelation when some extraordinary occurence lays bare the mysteries of existence, and every man becomes an *Asmodeus* in respect to his fellow whose seclusion is thus exposed. In our own city—in our very midst, there are cases whose inner lives are full of curious romance and strange experiences, and yet who, to their neighbors, are but common toilers like the multitudes around them.

☞If we would keep our sons, our young men of spirit and ambition at home, we must do something to make home more attractive, something to create more business and trade, something to fill their aspirations and satisfy their ambition. Too little in all these have been done and, as the result, so many of them go abroad to find what is lacking here. When the Railroad is built, instead of our population remaining what it was years ago, it will rapidly increase and our boys, finding something to do, can be induced to stay at home.

☞On the 3rd inst. Jos. P. WILSON, of Hertford county, was arrested and lodged in jail at Winton, on the charge of poisoning his wife. Her body was exhumed and opened, after having been buried over a week, the stomach and contents sent to Baltimore for chemical examination. In the *American* of Saturday we see the following notice:

Coronor William T. Liverman, of Murfresboro, North Carolina, on Friday reached this city, having in charge a portion of the remains of a Mrs. Wilson who died in that town on the 23rd of October, to be placed in the hands of professor Tonry for analysis. There is a strong suspicion that Mrs. Wilson was poisoned by her husband, who is now in jail there charged with the crime. The parties had been married only a short time, and Mrs. Wilson had deeded all her property to her husband only a short while before she died.

☞We have no disposition to disturb the revelry now going on in the Democratic camp. We should as soon think of trying to mar the temporary enjoyment of a bevy of topers who had taken advantage of the opening of a new drinking saloon to get a "free lunch." Indeed we rather take pleasure in seeing them eat and drink and making merry. But we must remind them, nevertheless, that they need not expect to be permanent guests at the festive board. They are admitted "for this day only," and as soon as the establishment gets in running order they will all be kicked into the street just so sure as they show their red noses at the door.

☞How much easier it is to give advice than to practice it. "Be cheerful" says the man in easy circumstances, missing no loved face at the table, nor by the hearth. But does he ever consider how hard it may be to be "cheerful" when the heart aches, and the cupboard is empty, and there are little fresh graves in the church yard, and friends are few or indifferent, and even heaven for the time being seems a blank? How difficult for one man to understand another, in such differing circumstances! How easy to *say* "be cheerful." How hard to practice it when stripped of all life's brightness!

☞In all we say and write we aim to benefit our town and county and district. Every enterprise calculated to push on the "car of progress" finds in us an earnest advocate. In all these things we much prefer being rated *a little too fast* than to be pointed at as one who impedes and obstructs. The pioneers are just as essential in every work of improvement as those who build and finish. We shirk no duty—are willing to take our share of responsibility both as pioneer and worker. As the country is developed and improved and the material interests of the community advanced we will share in the common benefit. The car that carries them forward will not leave us behind. Thus working for others we all work for ourselves.

☞Our Chowan correspondent is correct. "Men change; principles never." Our late political reverse only comes as a rebuke and a warning, and that the party managers needed both must be confessed. Just twelve years ago we had such a rebuke and admonition, and it was heeded. We *then* lost Pennsylvania and New York and New Jersey and Ohio, Illinois and Indianna. The leaders took the lesson to heart and two years later—1864—carried all there great States again by increased majorities. So we earnestly believe that with better leaders and wiser management we will more than regain in 1876 all we have lost in 1874. True men will stand firm in support of *fundamental principals* and insist that the Party shall be in the future, as it was in the years gone by the vanguard of Progress and Truth

Local Briefs:

We go to press on Tuesday evening this week—Conference convenes in the Methodist Church to-morrow, (wednesday) morning at 10 o' clock. The Introductory sermon will be delivered on wednesday night by Rev. Jos. H. DAVIS—The first number of the *Conference Reporter* will be issued on Thursday morning. It will be continued daily during the Conference—The country roads are in excellent condition—At a public sale, at the Court House door last week, the property of the late Land and Lumber Company was sold to CONROW, BUSH & LIPPINCOTT—The Rev. Mr. TWITTY delivered an impressive sermon in the M. E. Church on Sabbath morning last. At night the pulpit was filled by REV. S. S. LAMBETH—The work on the Long Bridge has commenced—When the railroad is built the telegraph will come with it. The sooner the better—There will be preaching in the Baptist and African M. E. Churches on Thursday night—The fair weather continues. That it may last until conference is over is our hope, in order that the strangers in our city may better enjoy their sojourn among us.—Surprise parties are beginning—Our business streets were crowded on Saturday. An immense amount of trading was done—Because of the wretched condition of the Canal, our transportation, instead of improving, is getting worse all the time. Everybody now is in favor of a railroad—The railroad Engineer has been engaged the past week in making a correct map of the City. It will soon be completed. Parties interested are invited to his office to examine it.—Bishop MARVIN will sojourn with Rev. W. W. KENNEDY during the Conference.

Local Port-Folio.

The *Key* to the situation on the 26th—turn-key. Fret work—vexation of spirit. Drawing materials—cork screws. Courting danger—visiting another man's wife. Not worth saying—"what they say" generally. The latest phase of it—"telling an unveracity". Not the wife of his bosom—the woman who neglects her husband's shirt front. The latest for picking ladies' pockets—"thieving in the out skirts."

Business Locals.

Let everybody Subscribe to The CONFERENCE REPORTER.

Fowler's Store will be closed on Thanksgiving day. Thursday, Nov. 26th.

For anything you want to eat or wear during Conference go to Fowler's.

A lot of School Desks for sale cheap. Apply to Dr. P. John at this office. 20-3t.

The American Sardine Company's Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Having on hand an extra set, 16 vols of Appletons New American Cyclopedia, we will sell it at less than Publisher's price. Apply soon. tf.

L IVES has purchased Capt Lyon's oyster saloon on Road Street. He is prepared to serve them up in all styles. He keeps a Temperance saloon.

A Map of the United States Given Away.

If you want a beautiful colored map, 15 x 36 inches, of the United States, send your name and post office address to G. L. Harrison, State Street Boston, Mass.; to L. F. Booth, 229 Broadway, New York City; or to W. H. Stennett, Gen. Pas. Agent C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago, Ill., and a copy will be sent you *free*. 19-4t

Texas Gift Concert Association.

Again we call the attention of our readers to this Association. Endorsed as it is by the most prominent citizens of Denison, Texas, we have no hesitancy in recommending the opportunity to our citizens for an investment that may be to their interest. The local agent of the Association informs us that the tickets are selling rapidly in all States of the Union. One dollar may secure you a cash prize, a homestead or a business house in one of the most prosperous and enterprizing towns in Northern Texas.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

A Card to the Public

The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky on the 30th day of November next. We believe now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one; but whether all are sold are not, the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day pointed.

The special object of this card is to all a meeting of the ticket-holders at Public Library Hall, on the 20th of November, to make arrangements in connection with the committee appointed by the Trustees to superintend the counting of the tags representing the numbers of tickets sold. While there is no actual necessity for the presence of ticket holders, as under our arrangements the interests of all are equally cared for, yet at the same time I would greatly prefer that as many of those interested as can, would attend this meeting and see each for himself how perfectly fair and impartial the distribution must be.

Every arrangement has been made for the drawing—but little more than a month remains for the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and whatever is done must be done promptly.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1874.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

I W Baxter J D Sawyer Currituck; J Parker, Gates; D Worthington, Berkley W T Brinkley, J W Eldridge L Harrison, Dare; Chas Johnson Pasquotank; R F Lowe, Anywhere; L M Bradley John Derrick wife and child, Norfolk; T B Henderson Washington; M M McCracheon, Pa; Chas McNeiss, Chesfield Pa; Chas F Woods Pitt; M T Brothick Miss Lucy Broderick Miss Lacy C Rodgers, M A B Sawyer, N. Y.; D E Jones, H L Seymore, New Jersey; L C Brooks, N C; C Mocke l, Va; D T Brown, Halifax.

THE CANT OF IMPOSTERS—It is obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defense against disease, that even the vendors of drastic purgatives advertise them as tonics, stomachics and invigorants, in the hope of enlisting the confidence of the public in the devitalizing and pernicious portions. It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy the language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are described. Although the effect of their rasping evacuants is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are unscrupulously recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as stimulants! It is time this humbug (not a very successful one it is true, thanks to the mature common sense of the American people) was stigmatized as it deserves. Such mischievous falsehoods should be exposed pro bono publico. Hostetters Stomach Bitters, be it distinctly understood, is a stimulant. It has a spirituous basis but the spirit is so combined which diffuses its wonderful sanitary principles through every part of the system. The tonic, alterative and regulating ingredients would be comparatively inert if they were not, so to speak, carried to the localities where they are required by the stimulating agent. The cant which protests against the use of a pure alcoholic fluid, when employed as a means of giving full effect to medicinal extracts of the highest utility, is the cant of charlatanism. Every intelligent physician so characterizes it, and the sick who are griped, convulsed and debilitated by the nauseous and disgusting nostrums of the parties who put it forth soon find to their sorrow that it is a delusion and a snare. Hostetter's Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is, in the truest sense of the word, a whole some, vitalizing, renovating preparation.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

DRUGS, DRUGS. DR. JAS. N. BUTT, having recently returned from Baltimore, calls the attention of the public to his largely increased stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following: Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap, Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Slide Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

YOU can get at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store Axilary or Fever Thermometor, Hypodermic Syringes, Scarificators, etc.

WEAK Lunged People will find it to their interest to call at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Fearing and Road Sts. and get a Chest Protector. Does not cost much and is said to do much good.

CALL at DR. BUTT'S Drug Store and get an Atomizer with directions to treat Nasal Catarrh. The profession has tried it and thinks it has done much good.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good medium and common.

THE largest lot of Perfumery ever offered for sale in this place at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, Extracts of Magnolia, Mass Rose, Musk, Night Blooming Cerus, Violet, Jocky Club, Migaonette, Boquet, Heliotrope Ylang Ylang, etc. etc., and last but not least that celebrated cologne "Empress Eugenia," so well known manufactured by that popular Druggist H. M. Fearing Esq., with Dr. BUTT.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

JUST received at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store a large lot of Linseed Oil and a fresh supply of three very popular brands of Zinc "Stone Wall" ground expressly for DR JAS. N. BUTT. Besides a great variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned in the advertisement are to be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts., Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. h, 1874

ROWELL'S COLUMN

A NEW CROMO FOR 1875.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Will give to every subscriber whether Single or in a Club, who pays in advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of THE RESCUE, the handsomest chromo ever offered by a publisher.

Terms Three dollars per annum. For Circular containing Terms for Clubs etc., address L A GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASS BOOK.

for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Over 700 fine Scriptural Illustrations and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience etc. and we will show you what our agents are doing NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Water Wheel

The best in the market, and sold at less price than any other first class wheel. Send for pamphlet and convinced.

H. BURNHAM & CO. York, Pa.

64 PEARL STREET, Syracuse, N. Y. MANUFACTURERS OF N. F. BURNHAM'S 1871 TURBINE

Victor

SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT.

The best in the world.
Will last more than a lifetime.
It has no cogs or springs.
Light running and noiseless.
Price reduced to $45 and $50.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address
REV. C. H. BERNHEIM,
Concord, N. C.

WM. H. HENNENGER,

Wholesale Jeweler and Jobbers
In American and Foreign Watches
TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Also
WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT.
For all desirable styles of American Clocks.
220 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore Md. up stairs

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE.

WE want a representative in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our Great C. O. D. Sale of Staple Family Goods. The most popular and best money making business in America, for young old, male or fomale, ae home or traveling. Large cash profits, a complete outfit, samples of goods, lists, circulars, etc., sent free to any address.
Address ALDEN. HALL & CO.,
6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

$5 to 20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs Nothing to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. NIBORY & CO., Augusta, Me.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.
His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road St.
Elizabeth City, N. C. F 2 vol. 4-1yr.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Wimer's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.
WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY.

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co. N. C. The next session will commence on the 5th of October 1874 under the efficient management of John N. Parker as Principal.
Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deduction made except in case of protracted sickness.
Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows, (viz;)

Primary Branches	$4,50.
Higher English Branches	6,00.
Languages, each, (extra)	2,00.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.
For further information address the undersigned
RUFUS WHITE, or JOS. R. PARKER
On behalf of the Committee,

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and Diploma of Honor, at Vienna, 1873, and Paris, 1867, and now offer the Finest Assortment of the best Cabinet Organs in the World, including new styles with recent improvements, not only exclusively for cash, as formerly, but also on New Plans of Easy Payments, the most favorable ever offered. Organs Rented with privilege of Purchase, to almost any part of the country. First payment $9,00 or upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free on request. Address. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBIC SALE.

By order of the Court on petition of E. J. Lindsey, by her Guardian D. McD. Lindsey, P. H. Morgan is appointed Commissioner to sell at the Court House door in Currituck county, N. C., on Saturday the 5th day of December 1874 the property known as the "Land Tract," situated in said county and lying within 1½ miles from the Court House. It is immediately on the Sound and within full view of the ocean. Upon it is a two story dwelling house, with eight rooms, Kitchen, Daries, Barns, etc. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, one half cleared land and well adapted to truck of all kinds.
The conditions of sale are *one third cash*, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. The title not to be conveyed until all the purchase money is paid.
A. O. DEY, C. S. C.
20-3t. Currituck, county, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodrick & Smith's

THE RED FLAG.

Ah! what does that Red Flag mean on Water Street? It means that is the place to get all your old tin ware repaired, such as, coffee pots, tea pots, oil cans, etc., etc.
Tin Ware Wholesale and Retail.
N. B. Old Stoves Repaired.
H. O. HILL.
E. City, N. C., March 14th, 1872.
38-tf.

NOTICE!

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.
Rates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.
BRODERICK & SMITH, Agent.
20-tf.

BULBS FOR Present Planting! PLANTS FOR Parlor Culture!

Our Illustrated Catalogues of *Dutch Bulbs*, and *Flower Roots*, and *Plants for House Culture*, now ready and mailed free to all applicants.

Peter Henderson & Co.
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

State of North Carolina } In Superior Court
Currituck County. } Fall Term 1874

Rebecca O'Neal
VS.
William O'Neal.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William O'Neal is a non-resident of this State or that he so conceals himself that the Ordinary process of the Law, cannot be served upon him. Ordered that the publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a paper published in Elizabeth City that he appear at the next term said Court, to be held for said county of Currituck, and there to answer, plead or demur to the complaint filed in office, or judgement will be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff in this cause—this October 5th 1874.
16-6t. A. O. DEY, C. S. C.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK.

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.
Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*
Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*
Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair and go to Fowler's can is done price Store on Water St. Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his store and the arrangement is the finest in this place. No credit to any one. Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash price store. Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Fruits, etc Cups, Canned prices. Buckets at bottom Floor & Oil Cloth Cotton kets, Tubs cheaper's assortment Tubs boots, is kept etc. all Fowler's sort of shoes, Try pt co me. etc.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Poplins, Empress ges, Cloths, &c., is good & his prices are far below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Fringes Sash Yale Lace, Braded Gimp & ite Trimery, Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Cutery, Ribbon White Goods, Whitprices mings, Hosiery, Perfu- the qual Fancy Soaps, Fine Goods &c., all at bottom pleases Call & examine keeps ity and price in mar show with ble ing ure. Fowler the best calicoes price ket and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer deal ata one price store where the is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Operr Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy-Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufactures

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.
-1y A. H. WHITCOMB, *Proprietor.*

RECEIVED

A FINE LOT OF

FURNITURE

which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

P. W. MELLICK.
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;
Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques
Lace Stripe d Swiss, Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth,
Casimeres & Linnen; also 10,000 Yards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;
also yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the b and cheapest in the place, remember the b goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only found at the right place and that is at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City, N. C.

The place to have the largest selection

The only place to get Good Goods

The only place in at WEISEL'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 324 Wabash av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:
Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.
Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.
BRODERICK & SMITH
Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. S. S. T CO.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va.

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gates," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.
Freight for the above places received daily remunerative to sundown. For further information apply to
W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent
Norfolk, Va

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.☜

☞*This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.*☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A NEW STORE
ON
Water Street
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that he has taken possession of the Shannon building corner Main and Water Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C., in which he has a complete assortment of

General Merchandise

comprising almost everything in the line, such as
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
FLOUR,
MEAL,
PORK,
and a full line of
Groceries
such as,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEA,
MOLASSES, ETC

All of which he will sell at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
W. C. McCUTCHEON
Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 1 4, 1874.-tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy
2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle, *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.
Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.
1-1-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily avocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us; the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman; the land has been free from pestilence; internal order is being maintained and peace with other powers has prevailed. It is fitting that, at stated periods, we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and in the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of the Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and prayer.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington on this the 27th day of October, in the year 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Remedies for Cow Diseases and Vermin.

A letter from D. Aldrich of Johnson's Creek, to the Farmers' Club, says: For bloat in cattle, soft soap and new milk, half a pint or so each, is a most sovereign remedy, the dose seldom having to be repeated. I have known it to do its work in half an hour. It is a great gas exterminator; soon causes a lively eructation. For hollow horn—some cattle doctors say there is no such disorder—bore the horn on the under side with a nail, bit, or gimlet, not for the matter to discharge, it does that at the nose, but for the purpose of injecting strong vinegar, well peppered, red or black, blood warm. It has a very cleansing tendency, and produces a lively sensation in the animal for good. Keep the hole stopped with beeswax, or something else; repeat every two or three days. Hollow horns caused by interlacing their horns—nonsense that. Many queries as to what will destroy lice on stock I see. Years ago I sent to the club, and it was published, a remedy that has been frequently tried about here, and I have never heard of it failing to effect the desired object, viz.: calomel. Apply as much as will lie on the point of a penknife on the top of the head; rub into the hair well. A second application is seldom needed, howsoever numerous may be the vermin. On horses, cattle and dogs it has proved an effectual lice exterminator; though for dogs, I should say, from what I have heard, as I had no experience, that strychnine or paris green administered internally would be about the thing.

Education of Farmers' Boys.

How is it that we can see men who have moulded themselves on the anvil, who won't let their boys be moulded on the anvil too? As the leather-dealer pounds the leather together to make a sole, so the boy needs pounding to make him a man. If you don't you bring up a tender child, a child that won't wear well. The same with a girl that is brought up without knowing how to work. There are misfortunes enough that fall upon the fair sex; there are adversities and sudden revolutions in affairs that more often fall like pitiless storms upon their heads than upon those of men, but of all adversities a foolish mother for a fair daughter is the most adverse; one who will not teach the child how to earn her living, who will not teach her fruitful industry. Music may be heard instead of spinning; but in some way or another work should be part of the education of every boy, and the boy who is brought up without knowing how to work is not brought up at all; he is abused. The old Jews used to say that a man not brought up to a trade is brought up to be a thief, and I am of the same opinion to a great extent. So, then, parents, if you would bring up the best crops here that your ground will allow, bring up stalwart boys that are able to work and are not ashamed of it, and bring up good stalwart girls that are able to work in the kitchen and about the house, and are not ashamed of it either.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Rotation of Crops.

The "best rotation" in one place would not be the best in another. This question of rotation in different localities is a matter for experiment. Grass, corn, wheat, and grass in many localities is excellent rotation. In others—grass, corn, roots, oats, barley, grass, is profitably adopted. In some localities where dairies are kept there should be no rotation with a view to securing good pastures and meadows—if the right kinds and proper number of varieties of grasses and clovers are sown, and the fertility of the meadows and pastures kept up by the proper topdressing with fertilizers. Where timothy grass is sown for meadow, and where it is profitable to grow pure timothy hay for meadow, the best way to keep up the crop is not always to plow it up the third year, but to sow the second year timothy seed on the sod without plowing, topdressing it with manure after sowing the seed. Because timothy "runs out" it does not follow that the soil is exhausted. It being a biennial plant, it requires reseeding every two years. This done with proper topdressing, a timothy sod can be "kept up" indefinitely.

Peck's Rules and Regulations.

Upon entering this office you are particularly requested not to use the doormat, as we wish to accumulate soil inside for a potato crop.

Please leave the door wide open, or, should you forget yourself and close it, slam it like thunder. (Winter arrangement.)

If the proprietor is engaged in conversation and it is your turn next, please lean your chair against the wall and whistle "Mulligan Guards;" if you can't whistle, sing.

Never neglect an opportunity to improve your mind. If we are temporarily absent sit on the desk, pick your teeth with the gold pen and read the letters. More may be found in the right hand drawer.

Smoking is particularly agreeable. If you are out of poor cigars we will lend you a pipe.

If you see any spittoons please expectorate on the floor, as the former are only for ornament.

Our office hours for listening to solicitors of church subscriptions are from eleven to one, for book agents one to three, advertising men all day. We attend to our own business at night.

We need about $1,000,000 more of life insurance. If you are acquainted with any agent please send him in; he hasn't been here since yesterday.

Don't hesitate to ask for a loan, the larger the better; but talk about something else half an hour beforehand—time isn't worth a cent a year to us.

Persons having no especial business with us will please call as often as their health will permit, or send doctor's certificates in case of absence.

Parties leaving date calendars will oblige us by placing them for the present in the basket under the desk, or unmodious walls.

But collectors will hang statements on the file and call on Saturday at four A. M.

This store closes at three P. M. on Saturdays.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A CONFEDERATE STORY.

The Letter that Caused a Desertion.

At a recent political gathering in Tuscumbia, Ala., Gen. Cullen A. Battle related the following touching story in the course of his speech:

During the winter of 1863 64 it was my fortune to be President of one of the courts-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the winds howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the courtground at Round Oak church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the soldiers of that army, charged with violations of military law; but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted by such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "The Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper" was called—charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle-scarred spectators, as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoners' bench, and, in response to the question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."

The Judge Advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and inquired of the accused, "Who is your counsel?" He replied, "I have no counsel." Supposing that it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the Judge Advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied, "There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." I said: "Perhaps you are mistaken; you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that influenced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled, and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the President of the court he presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There, General, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles wept like little children. Soon as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defense of the prisoner. It was in these words:

"MY DEAR EDWARD: I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said: 'What's the matter, Eddie?' and he said: 'Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!' And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die.

"YOUR MARY."

Turning to the prisoner, I asked: "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied: "I made application for a furlough, and it was rejected; again I made application and it was rejected; a third time I made application, and it was rejected, and that night, as I wandered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of my home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went to my home. Mary ran out to meet me, her angel arms embraced me; and she whispered, 'O! Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, 'Have you come without your furlough? O! Edward, go back! go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but O, for heaven's sake, save the honor of our name!' And here I am, gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every officer of that court-martial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beatific vision, the eloquent pleader for a husband's and a father's wrongs; but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty, though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict—guilty. Fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding general, and upon the record was written:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V.

The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will report to his company.

R. E. LEE, General.

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, when shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud," my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the enemy. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me he elevated his voice above the roar of battle and said, "General, I have one shell left. Tell me have I saved the honor of Mary and Lucy?" I raised my hat. Once more a shell went crashing through the ranks of the enemy, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.

An Incident of a Massacre.

A magazine writer in a sketch of the United States a hundred years ago tells the following incident: Brandt and his band of savages penetrated into Orange county, New York, and the massacre of Minisink alarmed the Huguenot farmers in the rich valleys of the Shawangunk and the Dutch in the hill country around Goshen. As the savages pressed on into Orange county they came to a school-house which was yet filled with its children. They took the schoolmaster into the wood and killed him. They clove the skulls of several of the boys with their tomahawks; but the little girls, who stood looking on horror-struck and waiting for an instant death, were spared. A tall savage—it was Brandt—dashed a mark of black paint upon their aprons, and when the other savages saw it they left them unharmed. Swift as an inspiration the little girls resolved to save their brothers. They flung over them their aprons, and when the next Indians passed by they were spared for the mark they bore. The schoolmaster's wife hid in a ditch and escaped.

What He Wanted.

A St. Paul merchant stepped out of his place of business the other day into the warehouse to get a customer a piece of pork. When he dodged back into the store with his meat, he discovered the customer occupying an unusually awkward relation to his money-drawer, and yelled out, "I say, what are you doing around there?" The cuss kind of dug out from behind that counter, and as he assumed the proper location for a customer to occupy in another man's store—on the south side of the counter—he stammered out, "Oh, I was just—ahem!—I went around there to—ahem!—was just—I thought—I was just looking around there to—ahem!—I thought maybe little Charlie Ross was in under the counter, like!"

A REGULAR VENDETTA.

Two Families in a Quarrel for Years—Blood Shed at Every Meeting—A Strange History.

It began a score of years ago, in one of the cotton States. Taylor during a quarrel killed a man named Sutton. A pistol-shot avenged a fancied insult, and the murderer was left unpunished. The machinery of law was rude in the rough section where the brawl had occurred, and the surviving male representatives of neither the Sutton nor the Taylor families seemed to think it incumbent upon them to give the slayer up to the courts. A year or two after the murder, the Taylor family immigrated to Texas, evidently to avoid danger of future collision with the family of the murdered man. Soon afterward, the Suttons also went to Texas, and, as fate would have it, settled in an adjacent county, but each family lived in ignorance of the other's whereabouts until the close of the late war.

More than a decade had passed since the original "difficulty" between Taylor and Sutton, and one might imagine that the animosity of the injured family would have been somewhat appeased by the flight of time. But a little circumstance, which once more brought the families into collision, resulted in a vendetta which has few parallels in any country, and certainly none in the United States. A young Taylor, finding his desire for adventure stronger than his prudence, made across the county line one day, and stole a horse. The theft was discovered, and he was pursued, and fell by the rifle of a Sutton. This aroused all the angry memories of the past, and in a short time neither Taylors nor Suttons dared to leave their houses without being armed to the teeth. Open war was declared, and the citizens of the two counties in which the hostile families resided gradually took sides.

It is said that as many as twelve hundred persons were at one time so much interested in the vendetta, and so committed to one or the other side of the quarrel, that, had there been a general fight, they would, without hesitation, have joined in it. If they met on country roads, or at taverns, or in the market places, the implacable feud was carried on with a more intense bitterness than that of the Montagues and Capulets; a corpse was the result of every meeting; ambushing was common; a dead Taylor lying in front of a clump of bushes, with his brains blown out, marked the vengeance of the Suttons; and a lynched Sutton, taken suddenly from his horse and hung to a tree, testified to the sleepless hate of the Taylors. At last so many people became embroiled in these occasional murders, which are said to have numbered fifty, that the condition of affairs in the two counties became intolerable. Business and agriculture were almost entirely suspended; the courts were blocked with the suits and counter-suits of the two principals in the vendetta, and both sides desperately determined to bring matters to a climax. So they took the field in warlike array.

At this juncture, it was discovered that the Suttons were more numerous than the Taylors, and that they also had a larger number of adherents. After some guerrilla warfare, the Taylors were surrounded, and, rather than become the victims of a wholesale massacre, they consented to adjourn to the county seat of the county in which they then were, and there enter into a solemn compact to cease the vendetta, and "call it square." The compact was made; the two counties were wild with excitement; travel was once more unobstructed, and some confident persons laid aside their arms.

But one month later, as a veteran Sutton was seated with a companion on the deck of a steamer at Indianola, about to start for Galveston, a young Taylor shot them both dead. He was subsequently arrested at Galveston, and when, two months ago, he was sent to Indianola for trial, he was accompanied by two militia companies, who had been ordered to protect the majesty of the law against any further pursuance of the most remarkable vendetta of modern times. The murderer now lies in prison awaiting his sentence, and, meantime, the Taylors and Suttons are once more vigorously at war.

The Long Ago.

Not long ago, while some repairs were being made in the basement of the United States Assay Office, corner of Nassau and Wall streets, New York, a vault near the corner-stone was broken open, and some matters of historic interest were revealed. A stone slab was found, with an inscription showing that the edifice was erected in 1823. Also a large glass bottle filled with various curious documents was discovered, a quart bottle of Jamaica rum, and a peck of hickory-nuts, which crumbled to dust on being poured out from the measure in which they had so long reposed. In the bottle, among sundry papers, was found Longworth's "American Almanac" for 1821, which contains much interesting reading matter. A few brief passages are devoted to "Travelers" and some brief extracts will indicate the changes fifty years have wrought:

"Mail coach for Boston, through in thirty-eight hours, via New Haven and Hartford—Starts from Nos. 1 and 5 Courtlandt street every morning at half-past 8 o'clock. Fare to New Haven, $5.

"To Washington—United States mail coach from No. 1 Courtlandt street every day at 12 o'clock; fare, $24.

"To Philadelphia—United States mail stage from No. 1 Courtlandt street, every day at 12 o'clock; arrives at Philadelphia next morning at 5 o'clock; fare, $10.50."

The "rates of postage" on single letters are thus stated in the same almanac:

"On Single Letters—For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 and not over 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and not over 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and not over 400 miles, 18½ cents; over 400, 25 cents."

A Heroine of the Commune.

The following was related to me recently of a noble woman whose name should live in history. She, together with her lover, a young surgeon, had taken care of the wounded Communists during the days and nights of their fierce fighting with the Versailles troops. Upon the entry of the latter into the city, when excitement was at its height, and when every one suspected of complicity with the Commune was shot without a question being asked, the surgeon was arrested and brought before the drum-head tribunal, in the Place du Chatelet. His life trembled for the moment in the balance, but was finally saved by the intercession of one of the judges present, who was an intimate friend of the accused. As the latter was being led from the room he met the woman whom he loved, who had helped him in the care of the wounded, and who was now accused of the same crime as he himself had been. "Good God, Marie!" are you here, too?" The woman took in the whole scene at a glance, saw the danger into which she would plunge her lover should she recognize him, and drew herself up coldly, saying, "You are mistaken, sir."—*New York Evening Post.*

Out of Egypt.

A story of the doings of the colored people of Augusta, Ga., is narrated in a newspaper of that city. In one of the churches there a new ceremony, called "Marching out of Egypt," has been introduced. About 9 o'clock P. M., solemnly chanting, the worshipers pace round and round; and those who endure until daylight are regarded as the predestinate favorites of God, with their future felicity assured. Those who break down are held to be in a parlous condition, such weakness of the flesh indicating a corresponding weakness of the spirit. Housekeepers occasionally experience great inconvenience from this muscular manifestation, especially when the cook is too much exhausted by the nocturnal agitations to prepare an early breakfast.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Prospects of the Forthcoming International Exhibition—List of Countries to be Represented—The Buildings in Process of Construction.

In conversation with ex-Gov. Bigler, a reporter learned that a vigorous effort was now being made to insure the success of the centennial exhibition. The only contest, said the ex-Governor, had been about the ceremonies that were to be observed, and about the way to raise the means to get at the proper preparations. Congress had commended the celebration to the people, and said that all the people should take part. It had, even at its last session, while declining to furnish capital, still adhered to the policy that the people must do this great thing, for it had provided for the admission and exhibition of goods free of duties, had granted additional financial facilities and invited all foreign nations to participate, and under these circumstances those who had accepted the trust granted by Congress determined to go on with the work. Without caring to inquire what might be the future inclination of Congress, said ex-Gov. Bigler, the Board of Finance deemed it proper to go before the country with a somewhat modified financial programme to raise the necessary capital for the work. The Board having discovered that a large class of people, who did not feel able to contribute the amount of a share of stock ($10), were anxious to have some identity with the work and contribute what they could, had, in order to gratify this desire, determined upon adopting a system of memorial medals under which members of the poorer class could contribute what they might see proper, from $1 upward, and be furnished with an imperishable evidence to go down to coming generations that they had some part or parcel in commemorating the first Centennial of American Independence. This, with the stock to the Centennial Board of Finance, was the financial scheme which was now being presented to the country, and the Board thought it a good one. Having secured, under the original plan laid down by Congress and by appropriations from the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia, a capital exceeding $4,000,000, the practical work for the great ceremonies had been commenced, the principal buildings had been placed under contract, and were now in process of rapid construction, and the Board were happy to state that they would all be completed in ample time. The smaller buildings were to be placed under contract in three or four weeks. The total floor space to be covered by the buildings would exceed forty acres. The art building, which is to cost $1,500,000 was to be the finest specimen of architecture in the country. More than half of the space of the buildings had already been applied for. Ex-Gov. Bigler further stated that he had every assurance that all sections of the United States would be amply represented at the exhibition, and said if anything were wanting to show that it would be a great success, it was to be furnished in the fact that Germany, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Spain, China, Japan, Egypt, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Confederation, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, the Sandwich Islands, Colombia and Hayti had accepted the invitation to attend, and it was known that England, Italy, Persia, Canada and Australia had adopted steps to take part in the exhibition. He hoped the public would look upon it as an international affair, and not alone eminently national. He expressed a strong hope that New York would take, in future, a more active interest in the exhibition, and that its citizens would subscribe something to aid in insuring its success.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Humility is the sweetest and fairest flower that groweth in the human mind.

Criticism is not religion, and by no process can it be substituted for it.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.

Prudent men lock up their motives; letting familiars have a key to their hearts, as to their gardens.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

If all men were to bring their misfortunes together in one place, most would be glad to take their own home again, rather than take a portion out of the common stock.

Morality without religion is only a kind of dead reckoning, an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have to run, but without any observation of the heavenly bodies.

I would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition than in air rarified to nothing by the air-pump of unbelief, in which the panting breast expires vainly and convulsively gasping for breath.—*Jean Paul.*

The order which is everywhere discernible in nature—the order of number, form, color and time—Tyndall's philosophy does not account for, and until such conditions are accounted for the doctrine of evolution must needs be weak and unsatisfactory.

The Suicidal Mania.

Suicides in France are remarkable for showing concerted action between two persons to terminate their lives. Lately cases of this kind have been exceptionally numerous. At Boulogne a youth of eighteen fell desperately in love with his employer's daughter, who to some extent returned his passion. The report that her parents contemplated her marriage with some other young man drove her lover wild. He disappeared, and presently she, too, was missed. Three days later their remains were found on the sands, in a desolate and lonely spot. A revolver lay near by. Again, about the same date a man aged forty, accompanied by a woman of twenty-three, took lodgings in Paris. They represented themselves as following trades, but their manners, appearance and conversation convinced the landlord that they were of a superior class. Their habits were exact and very economical. Failing to appear one day, their room was burst open. They were both dead—suffocated. A paper was found stating that they cared no longer to live. Their resources were evidently exhausted. They bequeathed their clothes and a ring to pay the landlord's expenses, and the letter concluded with a touchingly expressed request that the woman's rosary and cross might be buried with her. A vast number of the suicides in France seem to spring from the agonizing apprehension felt by persons who have been in comfortable circumstances of becoming moneyless. In no country, it is said, are poor relations made more acutely to feel that they are undesirable, than in France.

A Miser.

He may be called a miser. He lives near Buffalo, and is rich. Lately he was drawn on a jury in that city, and this is how he turned the event, usually considered a misfortune, to actual profit. The pay was a dollar and a half a day for four weeks, aggregating thirty-six dollars. He found lodgings at fifteen cents a night with a poor and dirty family, the total bill being four dollars and twenty cents. He bought a tin pail for twenty cents more, and there his expenditure ended. How did he eat? Every morning he went to a free soup house, established for the feeding of newsboys and bootblacks, and had his tin pail filled. Clear profit for the month, thirty-one dollars and sixty cents. He is a self-made man.

A Salt Lake City journal relates that a citizen of that place, while digging his turnips, had his attention directed to one monstrous turnip by reason of a slight motion, observable while the turnip was lying on the ground. On cutting it open a good-sized frog tumbled out and hopped off.

A BIT OF MORMON HISTORY.

The Secret of the Terrible Mountain Meadow Massacre.

A writer in a newspaper article calls to mind that the killing of Elder Parley P. Pratt, the second elder in the Mormon church at that time (in 1856 I believe it was), near Van Buren, by Mr. H. H. McLean, of San Francisco, was the cause of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Mr. McLean, agent for the steamship company of San Francisco, had his wife stolen from him by this man, and made his seventh wife. Mr. McLean sent his two children, after this happened, to his father-in-law in New Orleans. They were a boy and a girl, and as interesting as children could be. Some time after they arrived at New Orleans the mother left Salt Lake and went and got them and started to Utah with them. The almost broken-hearted father left his business to look after his children. On arriving at New York he heard of Pratt, and tracked him to St. Louis. Then he lost all sight of him and went to New Orleans. Arriving there he heard of his wife and children in Texas with a caravan going to Utah. He went to Texas, and there he intercepted letters written in cipher to Mrs. P. P. Parker, the assumed name of his wife. Having become able to decipher the letters, he learned from them they were from Pratt, and he desired the caravan to come to the neighborhood of Fort Gibson. Mr. McLean returned to New Orleans, broken down in spirit, and knew not what to do. He resolved to go to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee nation. He did so, and under the name of Johnson (his secret being known to the officers of the fort) he captured his wife and children, and Pratt, also. They were arrested by the United States marshal, and taken to Van Buren, before United States commissioner John B. Ogden, for trial. The charges for stealing his wife's clothing could not be sustained, and there being no crime known to the laws of the United States under which he could be held, he was released. Never shall I forget the trial, the great excitement and popular desire for vengeance on Pratt. When Mr. McLean appeared in court and read the papers in cipher, written by the old serpent, and stated the history of his so happy family being broken up, the people desired to lynch Pratt, and he was put in jail to prevent it being done. McLean, himself, became so highly offended and so deeply excited that at one time he commenced drawing his pistol to kill him in the court room. Pratt was secretly discharged early the next morning, but the watchfulness of McLean found it out, and he followed him and killed him, and returned to town and gave notice of the fact. He then got some assistance of his friends, and took his children to New Orleans or San Francisco, and his wife, who had been a highly intellectual woman, was, I think, taken to an insane asylum. Of Mr. McLean it may be said that he was a gentleman of fine education, great business habits, a kind, generous, true and trusty friend, overflowing with human kindness—indeed, there are very few like him. His act was approved and justified by all this people. Many a time has the melancholy reflection come over me that the murder of 120 persons by the Mormons was for the just death of this impostor and scoundrel.

Diastase as a Digestive Agent.

The substance here named, says Dr. Collens C. Hunt, which is believed to be new as a remedial agent, was first employed by William Elmer, M. D., of New York, who has given it a fair trial for a year or two, with most gratifying results. It not only aids in the digestion of starchy food, but seems to impart vigor to the digestive functions generally, and through this action supplies energy to the brain and nervous system. For some of the worst forms of indigestion, the use of diastase has had the effect, in particular, of producing the most tranquil and refreshing sleep, and that where, previously, satisfactory sleep had been almost unknown. This result is attributed to the digestive power of diastase more than to any other property it posseses. Diastase may be given in the form of a syrup or in lozenges. The dose is from one to two grains directly after each meal. The syrup should be used with glucose rather than with cane sugar; but any syrup has the great objection that it is required to be kept cold, or the diastase is liable to turn sour.

He Saved Her.

A very remarkable case, showing the influence of mind over matter, was illustrated at Mingant Valley, N. Y. A peddler entered the dwelling of a citizen, and endeavored to sell some of his wares to the lady of the house. In the course of the conversation she remarked that her husband, who was in the next room, was a cripple and had not been able to move from his bed in many years. On learning this the peddler made a dastardly assault upon the lady, who struggled with him bravely, but was about to be overpowered when, by a superhuman effort the husband leaped from the bed, seized a crutch, and felled the scoundrel to the ground. Reaction immediately set in, however, and, having saved his wife's honor, he fell to the floor, dead. The peddler escaped, and great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

Stealing.

It is very singular how often people claiming to be respectable take soap and towels by mistake from hotel bedrooms when they depart. In some of the large hotels this thoughtlessness on the part of guests has gotten to be a great annoyance and something of an expense to the proprietor. We fear that it will come to this—that soap will have to be charged and towels nailed to the washstands, and on the back of the door an appendix to the usual notice will request guests not to carry off the bedsteads by mistake!

HIS REVENGE.—His number in the Paris list of drivers was 13,022. He had seen better days, but now he drove a cab. He was sent, with others, to carry a wedding party from the church to a wedding breakfast. In his cab were placed the bridegroom and the bride. He recognized in the bridegroom a man who had once had him put in prison for debt. Once fairly on the way, he whipped up and drove away from the other cabs and landed the bride and bridegroom, badly damaged, after an hour's hard drive in a desolate rural district on the wrong road. They got home at midnight. It was an epic vengeance.

A MOTHER'S COURAGE.—A little girl, while playing on a railroad track at Hollidaysburg, Pa., got her foot so wedged in a frog that she was held fast. Her mother saw the predicament and heard an approaching train. She ran to the rescue of her child, but could not extricate the foot. The train came on, and although the engineer applied the brakes, it was clear that it could not be stopped quick enough. The mother, finding that the girl could not be less than maimed, held her as far off the track as she could while the cars went by. A foot was crushed, but a life was saved.

Exports of Musical Instruments.

Official records of Custom House returns at Washington show that the total value of musical instruments exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1874, was $550,327. Of this, $258,176 were for pianos and $292,151 for parlor or reed organs. Of this latter amount $163,169, or more than *one-half of the whole*, were of the cabinet organs made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., which bid fair to become as famous in Europe as they have long been in America. This company certainly have reason to be proud of the fact that the European demand for their organs is larger than that for all others combined.—*Boston Traveller.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The brig Lophema, from Liverpool, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship Mary, which foundered while on a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. It is probable that with the exception of the five persons above mentioned and the two landed at Falmouth by the steamship Horseguards, all those who were on the Mary, including the captain, are lost.....The *Times of India* announces that Col. Mowbray Thompson, the defender of Cawnpore, fails to identify the person who claimed to be Nana Sahib, though he says there is certainly a likeness. The prisoner declares he was drunk when he falsely confessed that he was Nana Sahib. He says that he was arrested by mistake in 1864, and subsequently released, and claims that he has relatives who will recognize him.....Chicago elevators contain 1,539,359 bushels of wheat, 1,025,552 bushels of corn, 366,371 bushels of oats, 48,990 bushels of rye and 121,-214 bushels of barley—a grand total of 3,101,-486 against 3,970,405 bushels at this time last year.....Mr. E. Colbert, of the Chicago *Tribune*, an astronomer of some repute, denies the statement that an unusual group of sun spots are at present visible. He declares as a result of his own observations with a glass of moderate power that none are visible.....The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald's* summary of the cheese business shows that 350 factories have made 439,900 boxes of cheese this year against 416,-083 boxes last year, a gain of four per cent.... It is computed that there are over 13,000 polygamists in Utah.

A poor woman in New York declared on her death bed that she was kicked to death by her drunken husband.....Almost every steamer from Europe brings Mormon immigrants for Salt Lake.....Gov. Dix, of New York, has commuted the sentence of Mrs. Johnson, who was to be hanged at Mayville. She will go to Sing Sing.....Reports of distress in Nebraska and Kansas are received daily in Chicago, and the demands for help are constantly becoming more urgent. The unfortunate settlers are thus early in the season actually suffering for the lack of food, and the prospect for the winter is dismal beyond measure. It is stated that the extent of the grasshopper devastation has not been fully appreciated, and that additional territory is constantly being added to that where want is known to exist.....One man was killed and several injured by the caving in of a bank at Springfield, Mass.....Judge Snell, in Washington, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail, a man who set a bull-dog upon a small girl. The dog nearly tore off one ear of the girl, and shockingly lacerated the back part of her head, and stripped her of her clothing.

While Major E. A. Burke was attempting to administer a whipping to Gov. Kellogg in New Orleans, Kellogg drew his revolver and fired at his assailant, who returned the fire three or four times without effect.....The President of the United States has issued a proclamation appointing the 26th day of November as a day of public thanksgiving.....Oliver Gallien was hanged at Bathurst, N. B., for the murder of Xavier Paulin.....Four squares of buildings were destroyed by fire at Greencastle, Ind. Loss, $350,000.....A fire at Plymouth, Pa., destroyed property valued at nearly $100,000. .....One hundred and thirty-six degrees of Doctor of Divinity have been conferred by colleges in the United States this year.....An insane man in East Long Meadow, Mass., named George Hall, burned his own barn, along with fifteen tons of hay belonging to a Mr. Campbell, who carried on the place. Hall says: "I set it on fire, but it made a bigger blaze than I supposed it would."..... Advices from Venezuela report that the provinces of Cora and Barcelona have risen in revolution against President Guzman Blanco. The insurgents are under the head of Senors Polivia, Boira, and Pulido.....Major Schofield captured 69 Noconee warriors and 2,000 ponies on Elk Creek.

Kullman, the would-be murderer of Prince Bismarck in Germany, has been sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, and ten years' suspension of his civil rights.....The cotton crop of the Presidency of Bombay promises the largest yield ever recorded..... The insurrection of Khokand has been suppressed.....Lieutenant-General Sheridan reports that there is every indication of the close of the Indian war before winter sets in. The Indians are fleeing from the troops, and many are surrendering unconditionally.....The Congress of the Argentine Confederation has passed a resolution declaring the public in a state of siege, and voted the money necessary to crush the insurrection, which seems to be growing very serious.....A fire broke out in the Belcher mine, Nevada, 850 feet below the surface, and the flames resembled that of a volcano.....Forest fires have been raging to a frightful extent in Ohio.....A foreman in a New York storehouse was brutally murdered by two men whom he had discharged by order of his employer.

The Quebec Legislature has been summoned to meet on December 3.....President Grant has written a congratulatory letter to the Emperor of Russia, on the marriage of the Grand Duke, in which he says: "Feeling a lively interest in all that concerns your Majesty's august family, I participate in the satisfaction afforded by this happy event, and offer to your Majesty my sincere congratulations upon the occasion, with the assurance that the newly-married Grand Duke and Princess have my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness, and so I commend your Majesty and your Majesty's royal family to the Almighty.....Sixty buildings were burned at Selinsgrove, Pa., causing a loss of $125,000. .....Pennsylvania has 125 blast furnaces, 160 rolling mills, 15 rail mills, 18 steel works, and 31 bloomeries. The iron works in all the other States are not so numerous by one-half as the Keystone State alone. In these iron works there are not half the number of men at work now that were employed six months ago.....The late typhoon was very severely felt in Shirakawa Ken, Japan. Ten thousand houses were destroyed, and more than 1,000 persons perished, some being drowned and others crushed. Thirteen places lately reclaimed from the sea were washed away..... Japan and China are still trying to avoid war, but are still urged on to it by foreign influence.....Four thousand women in Utah voted in favor of sustaining polygamy..... Gold still keeps in the neighborhood of 10½ per cent. premium in the United States monied centers.....Fifteen hundred persons are sick with typhoid fever in a Lancashire, England, country town.....Serious disasters have taken place to many grain-laden vessels on the lakes.....The United States War Department is reducing the *personnel* of the army to 25,000 men, there being about 27,000 in service. The reduction will leave one officer to every eleven men.....The first iron ever manufactured in Utah was lately shipped East. .....Four wild steers in Baltimore created considerable consternation and much painful injury to several persons; one woman who was injured died.....On the Champs Elysees an Englishman riding a beautiful horse threw his hat into a landau in which were two ladies; greatly surprised, they looked at him closely, saw his head fall, and screamed. Policeman came—and the Englishman was dead in the saddle with apoplexy.

The new Army bill introduced by the French government provides for raising a total force of 930,000 men.....After nearly a year's burning the Empire Coal Mine, near West Pittston, Pa., has been extinguished, steam being used for the purpose.....Sentence has been pronounced on the three military men accused of having murdered President Balti in prison in July, 1872. Their names are Najar, Patino and Espinozco. The first two are to draw lots which shall be executed. The third is to have fifteen years' penal servitude.....The Secretary of the United States Centennial Commissioners received a communication stating that the King of Sweden and Norway had appointed a committee to prepare for participation in the Centennial exposition.....The last Atlantic cable has been picked up and the whole cable is being laid.....Large and destructive fires have been raging in the Dismal Swamp.....James Luke, a charcoal seller, quarreled with Mrs. Sarah Cronk and toward midnight attempted to force the door of her dwelling at Wanaque, N. J. Mrs. Cronk and her husband warned him away. He forced the door and the woman shot him dead. When arrested she said that she was enraged by his language and killed him as he entered the door.....Buffalo Bill, who has been to the Black Hills region, says the land there is rich with gold.....A. R. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of America, has challenged Ira Paine to shoot, under the following conditions: Stake, $2,500 a side; every bird killed within five feet of the trap to be scored as lost..... A large lot of Chinamen have been brought to the United States to make cigars.....James Lick and his wife were attacked on the street by George Rapp and his wife. Mrs. Lick was murdered on the spot. Mrs. Rapp and her husband then attacked Mr. Lick, the former being armed with a knife and the latter with a tinner's soldering iron, and after knocking him prostrate they placed him face downward in a small creek, and Rapp stood on him to hold his face in the water until he was strangled. They were frightened off by approaching footsteps, and Lick was picked up insensible, and died shortly after.....The Italians who went to work in some of the Pennsylvania coal mines now demand higher wages than have been paid them.

ROBBING THE DEAD.—An old soldier in Sicily gave his wife a silk dress. His wife died and was buried in the dress. Some weeks after the old soldier saw this dress on a woman in the country, and, making inquiry, was told she had purchased it from the men who had the custody of the village cemetery. He reported the case to the police, who investigated and made the discovery that a regular trade was carried on in effects taken from dead bodies. There was even a trade in hair.

Arthur Help says: "Silence is the great fellow-workman. Talking prevents doing."

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Can It be True?

Within the last few months a considerable number of persons have called upon Dr. Walker, the proprietor of the popular medicine known as Vinegar Bitters, and assured him that, in their belief, his preparation is an infallible antidote for rum and tobacco. The minute details which have been furnished him forbid him to doubt the accuracy of the statements. This new claim of a great remedy to the confidence of the public will give a vast and well-deserved impulse to its popularity